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PAP: CEMA FORWARDS 'CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL' TO EEC

LD240116 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP)--Proceeding from the assumption that cooperation between the CMEA and the EEC is not only possible but even necessary, the socialist community forwarded a constructive proposal that a future agreement should be signed by both organizations as well as by their individual member states, the POLISH INTERPRESS AGENCY said.

Such an agreement between the two organizations or individual member states would provide for extending each other the most-favoured-nation clause, the abolition of limits, stipulate for the principle of cooperation in standardizing technology, protection of natural environment, exchange of statistical data, and forecasting.

So far the level of economic development attained by both parts of Europe, their mutual (?bonds) and possibilities have been matched neither by the present volume of trade nor by its (?structure). Despite the fact that it trebled in the past five years, the CMEA-EEC turnover accounts for only 4 percent of the world trade. The CMEA countries continue to export chiefly raw materials, (?fuels), agricultural produce, foodstuffs and some semi-finished industrial products to Western Europe. Industrial goods, chiefly machines and transport equipment, are sent in the opposite direction. Such a model of exchange consolidates the hitherto disproportions and sometimes gives rise to new ones.

The EEC explains this state of affairs, unfavourable for the CMEA, by economic perturbations and the necessity of protecting its own interests. In fact, Brussels views the question of agreement on cooperation with the CMEA in political rather than in economic terms. That is why it puts up various artificial barriers hampering development of this cooperation.

The CMEA status is a different question. Brussels considers this organization a "loose grouping having no joint trade policy". It refuses to treat the CMEA as a supra-national organization and argues that that is why the CMEA is deprived of "the necessary legal capacity". This is the reason for the EEC commission's stubborn striving to sign separate agreements only with individual CMEA member countries.

But the reality is completely different. By implementing a comprehensive programe of socialist integration, the CMEA stopped to be a "loose grouping" long ago. Besides, the council, which is stated in its statute, is entitled to sign agreements not only with individual states but also with organizations. The experience in this area is very rich: So far, the (?CMEA has signed) various kinds of economic agreements with over 60 international organizations.

Recently, the dialogue with the EEC started in 1973 entered the stage of concrete talks on signing an agreement on economic cooperation. However, this does not mean that such an agreement will be concluded soon because the problems negotiated for many (?years are) very difficult and complex.

CEMA MACHINE-BUILDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

LD241026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Vrnjacka Banja, 23 Nov (TANJUG)--The fourth regular session of the CEMA standing committee for machine-building ended in Vrnjacka Banja after 5 days of work. Fifty participants from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the USSR, Poland, Cuba, Romania, the GDR and Yugoslavia attended the session.

The discussion topic was the development of hydraulics and pneumatics up to 1990, as well as standardization and cooperation in production and scientific-technical cooperation in further perfecting oil-hydraulic equipment and systems. The host of the meeting had been Prva Petoletka of Trstenik, the biggest producer of hydraulic and pneumatic equipment in Yugoslavia.

At the end of the session, a protocol was signed which laid down the work plan for the 1981-1982 period and measures devised for its implementation.

CEMA COMMITTEE FOR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETS IN BERLIN

Opening of Session

AU211149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The 19th session of the CEMA Standing Committee for Posts and Telecommunications was opened on Monday in Berlin by Vasily Shamshin, USSR minister of posts and telecommunications. On behalf of the GDR Government, Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of posts and telecommunications, welcomed the delegation heads and members.

On the basis of the 34th CEMA session decisions, the committee will deliberate on measures for perfecting the organization of cooperation among the CEMA member countries in the sphere of posts and telecommunications, as well as on the tasks from 1981 to 1985.

Coordination of Plans 1981-85

LD222348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN)--The 19th meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Posts and Telecommunications ended in Berlin today after several days of consultations. The meeting was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Government of the SFRY a delegation from that country took part in the meeting. Representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were present as observers.

The committee took stock of the state of coordination of the plans for coordination of post and telecommunications of the CEMA member countries in the period 1981 to 1985. It approved the plan for the second stage in the creation of the mutually linked automatic integrated communications system of the CEMA member countries and their working plan up to 1982. The committee also approved the proposals for cooperation between the CEMA member countries and the SFRY in post and telecommunications for the period 1981 to 1985.

GDR CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SOCIALIST STATE PROBLEMS

DW201057 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1101 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] A 2-day scientific conference on socialist state problems was opened today in Klein-Machnow near Potsdam. Some 300 experts from the GDR and other socialist countries are participating. The conference is scheduled to discuss basic problems regarding the development of the state, justice and democracy and will deepen theoretical understanding with regard to the further forming of the developed socialist society. In addition, the conference will provide orientation for work in this field up to 1985.

ROMANIAN CSCE DELEGATE SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU212008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--Speaking during the Madrid meeting on November 21 about the development of bi- and multilateral cooperation among the participating states in the economy, trade, science, technology, agriculture, environment and in other domains, Romanian representative Nicolae Iordache pointed out that in Romania's conception the multilateral cooperation among all the states signatory to the Final Act in the economy, science, technology, the environment was an essential component of the process of building a new-type system of relations in Europe.

After quoting a series of data that prove that Romania had constantly worked in favour of the development of her economic relations with all the states signatories of the Final Act, the Romanian representative stressed that the relations of cooperation in those domains, just as in other domains of mutual interest must be established on the basis of the fundamental principles that govern the relations among the participating countries as they are defined in the Final Act. Account should be taken among other things of the objective realities of the continent, of the fact that among the signatory states there are developed and developing countries, just as states with differing social and political systems.

The Romanian representative pointed out that the current meeting had the mission to reach understandings meant to stimulate economic cooperation, remove all artificial barriers, adopt concrete measures that should promote technical progress and all countries' broad access to the achievements of modern science and technology. Romania declares in favour of the carrying out of cooperation projects in highly important and topical domains such as energy,agriculture and environmental protection. Romania supports the organization of an all-European conference of ministers in charge of energy affairs.

Next, the speaker made a series of concrete suggestions as regards the future directions of action for developing cooperation among the participating states in those domains, pointing in that context to the importance Romania attaches to the intensification of a broad and productive cooperation among the Balkan countries, to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, friendship and peaceful collaboration. Likewise, he highlighted the importance Romania attaches to the expansion of cooperation among all the European states within the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

In conclusion, the Romanian representative insisted on the responsibility the European states have for the building of a new international economic order, for the enhancement of the support granted to the developing countries on other continents.

PRAGUE CRITICIZES U.S. POSITIONS AT CSCE SESSION

'Third Basket' Implementation

LD221102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The meeting of the representatives of the countries that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continues in Madrid. Karel Kvapil, our special correspondent, sums up the proceedings today:

Delegates attending the Madrid meeting have already discussed, at plenary meetings held this week, the first two sections of the Final Act and today they have begun a discussion of the third section, concerning cooperation in the humanitarian and other areas. After the nonconstructive approach which the United States delegation has adopted from the very outset of the proceedings, no one has envisaged that there will be any positive change in the American stand during a debate on the implementation of the provisions entailed in the Third Basket.

Griffin Bell, the head of the American delegation, has certainly not disappointed such expectations. His speech was the customary collection of fabrications, false accusations and a demonstration of the lack of self-criticism that has been so characteristic in all previous American pronouncements. His speech was a fallacious presentation of what the principles of the Final Act are all about. There is only one thing on which one can agree with Mr Bell and that is that it does not matter so much what the governments of individual countries are saying but above all what they are doing. Griffin Bell, however, was unable to offer anything positive in this respect.

In contrast to this the socialist countries, among them Czechoslovakia, have produced a number of concrete facts about the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act also in the field of humanitarian cooperation. During the past year alone, more than 18 million tourists visited our republic while more than 11 million of our citizens travelled abroad. Every year around 21,000 artists and other representatives of our culture travel from Czechoslovakia to Western countries. And with regard to literature, in 1978 alone 233 works of Western authors were translated into Czech and 101 into Slovak. The other side of this balance sheet is disproportionately more modest: It amounts merely to nine, yes only nine works of Czech and Slovak authors. In the debate, our side also stressed unequivocally that the provisions of the Third Basket must not, on any account, become an instrument of interference into the internal affairs of other countries; they cannot be misused in attempts to undermine their social system as certain capitalist states have been attempting to do far too often in relation to the socialist countries.

Cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, like other provisions of the Final Act, must contribute to the strengthening of peace and the development of mutual understanding between states and nations.

'Crisis of Political Realism'

LD222341 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Speeches are currently being delivered in Madrid and for the time being one cannot yet perceive whether and when the proceedings themselves will move to the central subject: to security and cooperation in Europe. The American delegation is behaving as if Helsinki belonged to the United States and not to Europe. According to the Voice of America, and I quote: The most important argument in Kampelman's speech was that the United States and its allies are not prepared to retreat with regard to their military superiority. This was followed by words, not properly thought out, about the rapidly approaching confrontation between the United States and the USSR. And when we add to this the anti-Afghan demagogy, which has no place on the agenda in Madrid, and American misinterpretation in what is called the humanitarian sphere, then I am sorry, this is neither the spirit nor the stand of Helsinki but their caricature in the form of convulsive quivers of the defeated Carter's policy. By its unpredictability, it caused harm to Helsinki but it achieved nothing and lost a great deal.

The fact is that James Carter's debacle was the manifestation of the crisis of political realism. Behind the antilogic of the American delegation there is a plan: to turn Madrid from the forum of responsible and matter-of-fact politics into a testing ground for the arrogant course of action taken by the United States. Hand in hand with this goes the United States' endeavor, motivated both by its great power ambitions and by its ideology, to drag West Europe into a dangerous political confrontation and to emasculate its real interest in constructive and secure relations among all European states.

It is also said speculatively that one does not know yet what the concrete policy of the new U.S. president will be, and this is why blackmail, intimidation and dictation are being employed as preventive measures. But some matter-of-fact tones in the speeches of the representatives of the FRG, France and neutral states and their evident interest in a European conference on military relaxation, as well as the predominantly positive stands adopted by the socialist international at its parallel congress in Madrid, bear witness to the fact that the need and will to go along the original Helsinki road not only has not waned but that such a need and will is clearly manifest in Europe.

From this also springs the American tactic to entice the socialist countries into an oratorical and ideological contest, and to distort during such a contest the very essence and purpose of the meeting will allegedly degenerate into an insignificant process. This is apparently what Washington desires most, but not Western Europe and not at all the socialist countries, which are resolutely working for political solutions and to ensure that the world is prevented from moving toward that fateful limit. Imbued with realistic prudence are the words of Comrade Brezhnev addressed to the new U.S. president: I leave aside what he himself, his supporters and opponents have said in the thick of the election contest. I can only state with total responsibility that any constructive step in the sphere of American-Soviet relations and topical world problems will find a positive response with us.

Thus the struggle for the future viability of the Helsinki line is being intensified in Madrid and the progress desired so much defends solely and only on the realistic attitude of all those who understand the worth of the Helsinki appeal.

'Ptolemaic Syndrome, Excessive Bullying'

LD231248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Editor Jiri Cedorovsky commentary]

[Excerpt] Americans whose subject is history have lately been accustomed to talk about a Ptolemaic syndrome in which the United States is the center of the universe around which the rest of the world revolves. In short, it is the central power and other states of this planet must behave accordingly.

This kind of thinking in line with the Ptolemaic syndrome is demonstrated currently by the American representatives at the Madrid meeting of states participating in the all-European conference. Those who have read the speeches made by Griffin Bell or Max Kempelman must have gained an impression that both men have been presenting themselves as the representatives of a state around which everything revolves but at the same time they have been threatening openly that they would take appropriate action against anyone who might perhaps have a different opinion about this.

This is not however the only impression. The American Ptolemaic syndrome, which, to say the least, springs from a lack of realism, if not from something worse, and attitudes springing from such thinking, have harmed and impeded the course of the Madrid meeting. They have considerably hampered the work and effort of those who have from the very outset rejected the thesis to turn the congressional hall in Madrid into an arena full of spite, where the atmosphere has been poisoned by resentment and mistrust.

It has become clear however that even this has not exhausted all the possibilities of the U.S. conceited thinking about the central point of the universe.

The U.S. representatives have arrived in the Spanish capital as inquisitors with a file of false and fabricated accusations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and also as arbiters who have the sole right to pass judgment on the truth. However, their attempts to hold a kind of tribunal on the contrary, are aimed at unleashing an inflammatory, long-term campaign against the socialist community with the aim of discrediting and undermining the Soviet Union's position and disparaging and weakening its role in the world. Many people in the United States see relations with the East as a matter of repeatedly passing judgment. The excessive bullying at the table in Madrid by the American delegation is at the same time designed to remind America's allies that they have to listen to the voices from Washington and heed the orders without any objection. Washington's partners have joined in as far as the alleged violation of human rights in the socialist countries is concerned. They have supported the American delegation in its deep-rooted campaign against Afghanistan, but, as the course of the past week has demonstrated, it has been shown during a debate on economic issues, the so-called Second Basket, that the interests of the United States and its West European partners are not always absolutely identical. This fact has been voiced by certain representatives of Western Europe and Canada, and unequivocally at that. They do not take such a negative view of East-West trade as the United States. They do not regard defiant boycotts as effective, and one voice could even be heard saying that since the fiasco connected with the boycott of the Olympic games, a further disgrace is awaiting the United States.

Thus, views could be heard in the stifling atmosphere of the congress hall in Madrid, which might describe with certain reservations, as more constructive. The fact is that it is not so difficult to envisage the political philosophy of West European statesmen, which has led them and still does lead them to a somewhat different consideration of the current European and world problems from those seen in Washington. Are there perhaps not missles carrying nuclear warheads already targeted on European cities? Has the view been already overcome that literally any war on the battlefield called Europe would mean the end of our continent? Are perhaps the economic prospects of West Europe so brillant that it can dispense with trade partners from Eastern Europe? Does not our experience of bringing about greater human rights in Europe [illegible] teach us that it is necessary to proceed via the path of eliminating fears of possible destruction?

These questions have been asked by the West German weekly VORWAERTS and it would appear that in a certain way they reflect the ideas of the ruling circles in Paris or Bonn. And one needs to add to this one more question. Do those who are banking on confrontation and split in Madrid today really think the Soviet Union and its allies will allow themselves to be pushed into a corner?

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION VISITS GREECE

Airport Farewell

AU182013 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tirana, 18 Nov (ATA)--A government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, led by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, left for the Republic of Greece today.

Present at the airport to see the delegation off were the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Jetnor Rama and others.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the PSR of Albania, Kostantin Politis.

Nedin Hoxha Attends Meetings

AU212001 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Konstandin Papakonstandinou, deputy premier of the Republic of Greece, received on 20 November Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Comrade Nedin Hoxha was also received on 20 November by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, foreign minister of the Republic of Greece. The meetings were also attended by Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in Athens. Opinions were exchanged during the talks about increased trade and the further development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Embassy Luncheon

AU221543 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] On the occasion of the visit of the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Nedin Hoxha, on November 20 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece, Bashkim Dino, gave a luncheon at the embassy seat, which was attended by the minister of trade, Aristidhis Kalantzakos, the minister of communications, Yeoryios Panayiotophoulos, the first vice-minister of trade, Stavros Tataridhis, the general secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Yeoryios Bartolomeo, the director of the international economic organisations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stathis Micopoulos, as well as representatives of various Greek trade firms.

Return Home

AU231504 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Tirana, 23 Nov (ATA)--The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the minister of foreign trade Nedin Hoxha returned home from the Republic of Greece, yesterday.

RADIO-TV DIRECTOR SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY

AU222105 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] A protocol for exchanges between Albanian radio-television and the Turkish radio and television corporation was signed in Ankara on 21 November. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Cajup Rusmali, director general of Albanian Radio-television and on the Turkish side by (Dugan Kasaogliu), director general of the Turkish radio and television corporation.

The signing ceremony was attended by members of both delegations and leading staff of the Turkish radio and television corporation. The ceremony was also attended by Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Turkey.

On 21 November, the delegation of Albanian radio-television was also received by Cihat Baban, minister of culture of the Republic of Turkey. A friendly discussion took place during the reception, which was also attended by Gjylani Shehu, embassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Ankara.

During its stay in Ankara the Albanian delegation visited several cultural and historic centers and institutions.

TIRANA CALLS FOR POLISH PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

LD202110 Tirana in Polish to Poland 0530 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Kremlin's Economic Help To Poland Is Meant To Maintain the Socialist-Imperialist Control in This Country"]

[Text] The revisionist propaganda of Warsaw and Moscow, at a time when Poland finds itself in a crisis and a catastrophic situation, talks more than ever before of Soviet-Polish friendship and particularly of the economic assistance of the Soviet Union. The Polish leaders, in many of their speeches, particularly after Kania's visit to Moscow, have stressed that Poland can solve her problems only in the alliance with the Soviet Union. Grabski, secretary of the Central Committee of the revisionist party, even stressed that in order to stand up to the economic crisis the Soviet Union has been asked for great economic assistance. However, dear listeners, in the relations between the Soviet socialist-imperialists and their vassal, there is no sign of proletarian internationalism, equality and assistance. The receiving of credits by the Polish revisionists is a well-known policy of theirs. Poland has received credits from Moscow on many occasions. They received just such a credit during the days when the agreements were concluded in Gdansk. This time, too, a big hullabaloo was made that thanks to this credit the economic situation in the country would improve.

But facts prove that both Soviet and Western credits have led to the enslavement of Poland. As a result of these credits Poland's dependence on the Russian metropolis has increased. The catastrophic situation in Poland is also the result of so-called Soviet assistance. Poland has been led into today's catastrophic situation by the anti-Marxist policy being implemented by the Polish revisionists, by the diktat and wilfullness foisted on it for so long by the Kremlin leaders, and by the bonds and relations of subordination existing in the so-called socialist community, writes the 7 September issue of the organ of the Albanian Workers Party, ZERI I POPULLIT, in an article entitled "only the Revolutionary Road Can Bring Victory to the Polish Working Class."

Poland's economic development has been progressing along a road signposted by Moscow. The Polish economy, oriented according to the interests of the rulers in Moscow, (?remains) an addition to the Soviet economy and is dependent on Soviet raw materials and Soviet technology. As a result, the Polish economy is harnessed strongly to Moscow's chariot, which has a monopoly in supplies and production in many branches of Polish industry. And this situation is called assistance and (?so on) by the treacherous Polish revisionists. [Words indistinct] that the textile industry works on Soviet raw materials and Soviet cotton, the petrochemical industry on Soviet crude oil, and the iron and steel industry on Soviet iron ore.

This dependence of Poland on Soviet raw materials makes it possible for the Soviet socialist-imperialists to plunder the products of the Polish economy and to justify [as heard] their great profits through constantly increasing the prices of articles sold, such as crude oil, gas and so forth.

Over the past few years these prices have gone up two- and three-fold and as a result of this Poland is forced to spend great amounts on imports. This is a big burden on the Polish economy. It is precisely these relations which make it possible for Moscow to strengthen its control in the economy and life of Poland. The Soviet socialist-imperialists--using the credits granted to Poland and other forms of economic ties, and through a number of political and military measures--are trying to control from short range the situation in Poland in conditions where there is interimperialist rivalry in this sphere of influence of theirs and to retain political power and the present economic system.

The Polish nation should have a clear understanding of the speculations against its interests which the ruling revisionist clique, the Soviet socialist-imperialists and the international bourgeoisie are trying to implement. Neither Moscow's assistance, the false solidarity of world capital or advice from the church or the Holy See are (?things) which will get Poland out of its crisis or save the Polish nation from oppression and exploitation. The proletarian revolution is the only road for getting Poland out of the quagmire into which the revisionists have plunged it. It is along this road that the system of oppression and exploitation can be overthrown. This road will bring freedom and prosperity to the Polish nation.

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

AU221545 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Tirana, November 22 (ATA) In the debate which took place at the UN General Assembly on the situation in Afghanistan, the floor was also taken by the representative of the people's Socialist Republic of Albania Abdi Baleta, who said among others:

The fascist type aggression the Soviet social-imperialists undertook against Afghanistan constitutes a grave crime against the freedom and independence of a sovereign people and country.

A powerful wave of indignation and condemnation has been raised everywhere in the world against the expansionist policy of the Soviet social-imperialists and against the aggressive war they are waging in Afghanistan. The peoples, the progressive public opinion and all the honest men and women have rightfully raised and are raising their voice asking that the Soviet occupation armies should withdraw from Afghanistan.

The Soviet occupiers and their local servants are pursuing a policy of savage terror to intimidate the Afghan people, to force them to stop their resistence and the accept to live under the orders and yoke of Moscow. The Soviet occupiers are behaving in Afghanistan as frenzied enemies of the peoples in the same way as the U.S. imperialists have done during their aggressive war in Vietnam. But their destiny, too, will surely not be better.

By now they have suffered perceptible defeats. The Afghan fighters for freedom, though they are fighting in very grave conditions, not only that have not given up their weapons, as the aggressors thought, but are extending and intensifying their resistance in all the parts of the country. They have dealt constant blows to the armies of the occupier.

The occupiers are feeling themselves in an ever greater insecurity and amidst the general hatred of the people. In order to conceal the failures and their difficult situation, the Soviet social-imperialists are carrying out an intensive demagogic campaign and are trying to create the impression that they are pacifying Afghanistan and that soon will put an end to the struggle of that people. They are incessantly slandering against the just struggle of the Afghan people to break the confidence of this people and the public opinion in the possibility of waging this struggle with success till the final victory. The more they are plunged in the quagmire of the aggressive war in Afghanistan, the more ineffective becomes their demagogy and political tricks.

Further on the Albanian representative continued: The Soviet social-imperialists had long ago prepared their plans to invade their neighbour in the context of carrying into effect their expansionist and hegemonic strategy. Contrary to what the occupiers say in their propganda, the Soviet divisions are not a limited contingent temporarily deployed in Afghanistan. These divisions were sent in that country to stay there, to transform it into a place d'armes and stronghold for new attacks and occupations, up to the realization of the old dream of tzarist Russia to reach the coasts of Indian Ocean.

All facts go to show that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan marks a dangerous escalation of the aggressiveness and expansionist aims of the Soviet Union. It provides another proof of the constant degeneration of the Soviet Union, the ever more accentuated militarization of their internal life and its activity in the world. In his new book "The Khrushchevites", the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: "Under the leadership of the Brezhnev Khrushchevites, the Soviet Union has been turned into an imperialist world power and, like the United States of America, aims to rule the world. Among the bitter evidence of the utterly reactionary policy of Soviet social-imperialism are the tragic events in Czechoslovakia, the strengthening of the domination of the Kremlin over the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, the deepening of their all-round dependence on Moscow and the extension of the tentacles of Soviet social-imperialism to Asia, Africa, and elsewhere.

The correct assessments and forecasts of our party about the reactionary internal and the foreign policy of Brezhnev have been and are being constantly confirmed. The most recent example is Afghanistan, where the Brezhnev Khrushchevites undertook an open fascist aggression and now are trying to quell the flames of the people's war with fire and steel in order to prolong their social-imperialist occupation.

Then the Albanian delegate said that the tragedy the Afghan people are experiencing is also a direct consequence of the fierce rivalry and the activity of the imperialist superpowers for spheres of influence and hegemony.

The U.S. imperialists, the Chinese social-imperialists and other imperialists pose as if they extend sympathy for the Afghan people and as if they take care to support their struggle against the Soviet aggression and occupation. But it is not the fate or the sufferings of that people which preoccupy them, because they themselves are enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples, because they themselves have launched and are launching aggressions against them.

The U.S. imperialists have tried and are trying very much to exploit the Afghan cause as a means to divert the attention of the peoples from their own aggressive acts in other regions of the world and particularly in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf.

Speaking of the development of events in this region, he said that the events of the two recent months testify to the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union incited the outbreak of the bloody conflict between Iraq and Iran. This conflict is causing colossal damage to the two countries and has forced the Iranian people to engage themselves in a fierce war and make sacrifices in order to cope with the invasion, to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country as well as the victories of their revolution.

Further on, the Albanian delegate said that, in order to realize their aims, the imperialist superpowers are also speculating with the idea of "political solution" of Afghan problem. With "political solution" the Soviet socialimperialists imply a series of cynical formulas aiming at perpetuating the occupation of Afghanistan and at creating, by now, of the pretexts for other aggressions in that region in the future. To the Afghan people are not better even the schemes of the "political solution", recommended by the USA or their allies because they, too, treat the rights and interests of the Afghan people as an object of interimperialist bargain and compromises. History teaches us that the genuine victory over the aggressors and aggression can be achieved only through a determined liberation struggle.

The Afghan people are successfully resisting to the Soviet occupation arms in hand. They have the right to turn down the so-called "political solutions" the imperialist powers want to impose on them. The only solution to the Afghanistan issue is that the Soviet occupation troops should immediately and completely withdraw from there, that an end should be put to any attempt by the Soviet Union to interfere in the internal affairs of the Afghan people or impose unacceptable regimes on them, that this people should be left free to decide for themselves on all their questions without imperialist interference from abroad and foreign influences.

The Albanian delegate said in conclusion that the Albanian people and their government have condemned and condemn with indignation the aggression and occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet social-imperialism. They support the just struggle of the people of that country for national liberation and are confident that, despite the difficulties that people are faced with, they will successfully continue their struggle and will succeed in driving the aggressors out of their country.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION HELD TO STUDY SOVIET REVISIONISM

AU172222 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Alganian at 1900 GMT on 17 November broadcasts an approximately 30-minute report on the opening of a scientific session entitled "Soviet Revisionism and the AWP's Struggle to Unmask it" held in Tirana on 17 November and organized by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies under the AWP Central Committee. The announcer says that besides various workers from production centers and institutes in Tirana, district party cadres, teachers, students and others, also taking part are comrades Ramiz Ali, Kadri Hasbiu, Hekuran Isai, Simon Stefani, Qirjako Mihali and members of the Central Committee, Nexhmiji Hoxha, Figrete Shehu, Vito Kapo, Foto Cami and other comrades.

The opening speech is made by Noreci Plasari, deputy director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies under the AWP Central Committee. In his speech, part of which is recorded, Plasari outlines the AWP's struggle against Soviet revisionism with reference to Enver Hoxha's speech delivered in 1960 at the meeting of the 81 communist and workers' parties in Moscow, in which Hoxha unmasked Krushchevite revisionism. The announcer summarizes the conclusion of the speech in which he says that Hoxha's speech has left deep impressions in the international communist movement and will remain an example of independence and courage in the struggle against internal and external enemies. He then refers to Hoxha's work "The Krushchevites".

The session is declared opened in the name of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies. The announcer says that the floor is then taken by Prof Agim Popa who delivers a report entitled "The 20th Congress of the CPSU and the Evolution of Modern Revisionism." The second report of the session is given by Vangjel Moisiu and is entitled "The AWP's Struggle Against the Pressures and Intervention of the Khrushchevite Revisionists Towards Our Party and Country." The morning session is thus closed.

The announcer continues his report on the second session which opens in the afternoon at 1630 local time. Two further reports are delivered in this session. A report called "The Present Socioeconomic Order of the Soviet Union--a Capitalist Order" is given by (Omer Harshova), candidate of sciences. The announcer summarizes the report by outlining the transformation of the Soviet socioeconomic order into a capitalist order. He states, among other things, that the restoration of capitalism led to the degeneration of state socialist property into state monopoly property, which affects every sphere of the Soviet economy. He continues that the Soviets try "to mask the exploitative and oppressive nature of their order, to present it supposedly as a democratic order, by making a big demogogical noise about the creation of so-called workers' collectives, which supposedly are functioning for the first time in the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Union, he states, has become integrated into the world capitalist order. He outlines the export of capital to the Soviet Union, investments and various credits, and also the use of such methods by the Soviet Union to enslave other countries. He notes the transformation in the class order of the Soviet Union, the domination of the bureaucracy and bourgeoisie and the transformation of the national character through Russification of the country. He concludes by outlining various forms of degeneration in the Soviet society.

The announcer then summarizes the last report, given by Prof Arben Puto, entitled "The Social-Imperialist Nature of the Foreign Policy of the Present Soviet Union." Among other things, Puto refers to the theory of limited sovereignty, which was created with the invasion of Czechoslovakia and used to justify Soviet aggression. He outlined the development of relations with capitalist countries, especially the United States, as a part of the foreign policy. He continues to refer to the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union in Africa, Asia and the example of Afghanistan. He concludes by referring to Hoxha's speech at the meeting of the 81 communist and workers' parties in Moscow 1960 as a correct assessment of the developing situation and the AWP's struggle against imperialism, referring to the Soviet Union as a danger to the freedom and independence of peoples.

The announcer states that the session then closed and that two other sessions will be held on 18 November.

More Papers Presented

AU181710 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 18 November broadcasts a 17-minute report on today's proceedings at the scientific session on Soviet revisionism which opened yesterday in Tirana.

The announcer states that today's session was divided into two sections: The first deals with aspects of the social-imperialist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its unmasking by the Albanian Workers Party. Seventeen papers were presented by various authors, which the announcer lists. The first paper, presented by Sevo Tarifa, stresses the historic importance of the speech delivered by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at the Moscow meeting of 81 communist and workers' parties in November 1961 and the fact that the speech represents the revolutionary platform of the AWP in the struggle against modern revisionism. Another paper by Spiro Dede deals with the revolutionary stand adopted by the AWP at the Bucharest meeting which preceded the Moscow one. Memo Metaj outlined the pressure exerted by the Khrushchevite revisionists in the military field, which was thwarted by the determined stand of the AWP. Leonora Simo read a paper on the formation of the Warsaw Pact and the use the Soviet Union made of it as an instrument of its hegemonistic policy. Selim Beqiri delivered a report entitled "The Opportunistic Position of the Chinese Leadership Toward the Soviet Revisionists From 1960 to 1964," in which the author dwells on some characteristics and consequences of that position. In a paper entitled "Critique of the Opportunistic Stand of the Soviet Leadership toward Titoite Yugoslavia," the author, Nexhat Myftiu, points out that the AWP "has always considered that stand as a touchstone and a line of demarcation separating the Marxist-Leninists and true revolutionaries from the revisionists and renegades of all hues," and goes on to stress that the AWP courageously opposed the Khrushchevite leadership's opportunistic stand. The announcer also mentions a number of other reports presented in the first section of the session which deal with various aspects of Soviet policy, such as the integration of its economy in the international capitalist economy through credits and so forth, the exploitation of East European statellites through CEMA, the cooperation and rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union at the expense of other nations and the contradictions between the Soviet Union and China resulting from their reciprocal hegemonistic interests. Shpetim Caushi, the announcer continues, delivered a paper entitled "The Aggressive Policy of the Soviet Social Imperialists in the Mediterranean and in the Balkans," in which the author maintains that the aim of the Soviet social imperialists in those areas is not only a legacy of the Russian czars, but also because "Moscow's expansionistic ambitions in the peninsula are closely related to the strategic importance of the Mediterranean." Other papers read at the session deal with Soviet expansionist policies in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America including one paper presented by Piro Bita, which is entitled "The Policy of the Soviet Social Imperialists in Asia and Their Fascist Aggression in Afghanistan."

The announcer then goes on to list the 16 papers presented in the second section of the scientific session pertaining to "the bourgeois-revisionist social order in the Soviet Union and the unmasking of the anti-Marxist views of the Soviet revisionists." The papers deal with such subjects as the constitution of the USSR, the transformation of the CPSU in to a typical oppressive and fascist-type party in the service of the new Soviet bourgeoisie and the restoration of capitalism, the exploitation of the Soviet proletariat by their revisionist rulers, and the "capitalist" reorganization of the Soviet economy despite the fact that it preserves certain peculiar characteristics of its own. The announcer also mentions several other papers dealing with the role of science in the Soviet Union in the service of social-imperialistic aims, "Revisionist Distortions in the Field of Philosophy," counterrevolutionary processes in the field of literature and arts in the Soviet Union, "The Moral and Political Degeneration of the Youth," the crisis in Soviet economic theories, the official encouragement for religious beliefs and so forth.

The announcer then reports that the scientific session "Soviet Revisionism and the AWP's Struggle To Unmask It" was concluded.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY KAMPUCHEAN LEADER HENG SAMRIN

Arrival 21 Nov; Talks Begin

AU212006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers, a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the country's People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and the KPRC, arrived in Bulgaria today. Heng Samrin was cordially welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian state and party leaders, by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, and by many citizens.

The highranking guest was received with military honors. Twenty-one artillery shots were fired--the salute of the nations.

In the afternoon Comrade Heng Samrin paid a visit to Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Boyana Residence. A cordial, friendly talk took place between the two leaders, during which they discussed certain issues of bilateral relations and topics of the international situation.

Official talks were also held at the Boyana Residence between a Bulgarian-party and state delegation headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Kampuchean delegation, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin.

On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov, Peko Takov and Milko Balev, as well as by members of the government and other officials.

On the Kampuchean side members of the delegation attended under the leadership of Heng Samrin.

The two delegations briefed each other on the tasks which both countries are about to accomplish at their present stage of development and discussed questions of the further expansion and intensification of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Kampuchea, was well as certain issues concerning the international situation.

More on Talks

AU212110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] As we have already announced, dear listeners, official talks opened at the Boyana Residence today between the Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin.

During the talks held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and full unanimity of views, a detailed survey of bilateral relations was made, with particular attention devoted to the situation in Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin expressed the common view that the tension in that area is not in the peoples' interest, but in the interest of the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists. The two party and state leaders expressed confidence that in the long run commonsense and political realism will prevail and that the peoples of Southeast Asia will continue to build their future under conditions of understanding and cooperation.

Talks Continue

AU221428 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Nov (BTA)--The official Bulgaro-Kampuchean talks continued here today with discussions on specific issues of bilateral cooperation.

Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Mr Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, looked into the possibilities for further deepening the relations of cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of planning, foreign trade and payments, in construction and the training of cadres.

Mr Stanko Todorov said that Bulgaria would continue to render aid to the restoration of Kampuchean economy.

The talks were attended by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, Mr Chea Soth, minister of planning and economic cooperation with foreign countries of Kampuchea and Mr Tong Chan deputy minister of internal and external trade of Kampuchea.

Talks on Health, Education

AU221429 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Nov (BTA)--Today talks opened also on problems concerning the furthering of Bulgaro-Kampuchean cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, health care and education.

Questions of mutual interest in these areas were exchanged between the Bulgarian minister of public health, Mr Radoy Popivanov, the first deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Mr Mincho Pankov, the Deputy Minister of National Education Mrs Panka Babukova and the ministers of agriculture and education and the deputy minister of health care of Kampuchea, Mr Men Chan, Mr Chan Ven and Mr (Nuft Savcrn).

Dinner Held

AU212114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, gave an official dinner in honor of the Kampuchean delegation headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National Unity Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

The dinner held at the Boyana Residence proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, as well as Mitko Grigorov, as deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council, ministers, deputy ministers, heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, leaders of socio-political and mass organizations. Among those also present were the members of the Kampuchean delegation as well as the ambassadors of the two countries--Stoyan Dimitrov and Meas Samnan.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin delivered addresses.

Foreign Ministers Meet

AU221425 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Nov (BTA)--Today the ministers of Bulgaria and Kampuchea, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hun Sen met here. Their meeting is part of the official Bulgaro-Kampuchean dialogue which opened here yesterday. The two foreign ministers discussed a wide range of international problems and some concrete questions related to the bilateral political and cultural ties.

Varna Visit

AU221647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] On 22 November the Kampuchean delegation, which is paying Bulgaria an official and friendly visit, arrived in Varna. The delegation was accompanied by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council.

At Varna Airport the dear guests were greeted by Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and first secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee, okrug and city leaders and many working people. Pioneers handed flowers to the Kampuchean guests. A representative unit of the Nikola Vaptzarov Higher People's Naval Academy presented honors.

Dinner Held, Awards Given

AU230128 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] As we have already announced, the Varna Okrug BCP Committee and the Varna Okrug People's Council gave an official dinner at the "Varna" Grand Hotel in the Druzhba Resort in honor of Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, and those accompanying him.

The official dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was attended by Peko Takov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee; Ivan Kaludov, chairman of the local administration of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, local leaders of the okrug administration and party organizations, artists, public figures and officers of the army. Among those present also were the officials accompanying Comrade Heng Samrin and the ambassadors of the two countries. Comrades Todor Stoychev and Heng Samrin proposed toasts on Bulgarian-Kampuchean friendship. Comrade Heng Samrin was presented the Golden Badge and symbolic keys of the city of Varna.

Albena Resort Visit

AU231450 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchean National Unity Front for National Salvation and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National Unity Front for National Salvation Central Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, accompanied by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, visited the tourist resort of Albena today.

According to Bulgarian national tradition, the guests were welcomed with bread and salt on their arrival at the resort. Petur Apostolov, director general of the tourist complex, briefed the visitors on the development and future propects of the resort and of tourist economy on the Black Sea coast. Over 300,000 tourists and summer guests from all parts of the world yearly visit the Dobrudzha Black Sea coast, he stated. The BCP Okrug Committee and the Executive Committee of the local People's Council gave an official luncheon in honor of Heng Samrin at the Bratislava Hotel in Albena.

Tolbukhin Okrug Tour

AU231932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Kampuchean National Unity Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Front Central Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, visited the Tolbukhin area today.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Peko Takov, Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

At the border between Varna and Tolbukhin okrugs, the envoys of fraternal Kampuchea were cordially greeted by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin BCP Okrug Committee, by inhabitants of the local villages and by a group of Pioneers. The guests visited the largest pig breeding farm of our country near the village of Kozloduy, which is one of the model farms in which vertical integration [vertikalna intergratsia] is being practically applied. They were briefed on the socioeconomic development of Tolbukhin Okrug in the years of building socialism. The guests also visited the Albena summer resort.

Departs Varna

AU241134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Summary] Correspondent Georgi Sveshtnikov reports from Varna: The visit to Varna Okrug of the delegation of the Kampuchean National Unity Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], headed by Heng Samrin, ended today. Throughout 3 days the guests, accompanied by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council and by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries, visited our seaside coast and were briefed on the economic achievements of this area.

This morning the guests visited the Druzhba textile plant for readymade clothes which is producing high quality goods that are being exported to the United States, France, Britain, Canada, Finland and the Soviet Union. A short while ago the delegation left Varna by aircraft to return to Sofia.

At Varna Airport, which was decorated with the national flags of the two countries the high-ranking guests were seen off by Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, and by a special military guard of honor, which presented arms.

"Just before his departure I asked Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS and KPRC, to share a few impressions about his visit to Bulgaria.

[Begin recording in Cambodian fading into Bulgarian translation] "I am very satisfied with this visit, in particular with the meetings and talks I have held. They show that the results are very fruitful, that the friendly relations between our two countries have strengthened and expanded and that cooperation between Bulgaria and Kampuchea is also developing in the economic area as well as in all other areas. We were deeply moved by the warm hospitality accorded to us, and in particular by the welcome of your people who received us very cordially, with feelings of solidarity and friendship. Our visit to Varna and to Bulgaria as a whole undoubtedly contributes even more to the intensification of friendship among peoples. We were very happy to ascertain that the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Kampuchea are increasingly developing from day to day." [end recording]

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS VARNA, RUSE

Arrival in Varna

AU211726 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Sergey Gorshkov, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the USSR Naval Forces, arrived in Varna today. The delegation is accompanied by Col Gen Boris Todorov and Adm Ivan Dobrev, Bulgarian deputy ministers of national defense.

At Varna Airport the Soviet military leaders were greeted by Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and by other local officials.

Admiral Sergey Gorshkov visited Vice Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy. During the talk the two military leaders dwelt on the comradeship-in-arms and friendship linking the sailors of the two countries in defending peace and the achievements of the peoples in socialist community countries.

Local Leaders Reception

AU212003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, gave an official dinner in honor of the Soviet military-government delegation headed by Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, visiting Varna today.

Ruse Okrug Visit

AU221910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The USSR military-state delegation led by Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy, today visited Ruse. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov.

The guests were briefed on the history and socioeconomic development of Ruse Okrug. Admiral Gorshkov was awarded the Ruse honorary insignia--first class.

The USSR military-state delegation visited Suvorovo Villages in the afternoon. The Soviet military figures visited the museum of the noted Russian military leaders Suvorov and Tulbokhin.

At a meeting with the leaders of Suvorovo area the guests were briefed on the development and plans of the area, as well as the working heroism of the citizens, inspiredly participating in the socialist competition.

TV AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH N. KOREA IN SOFIA 21 NOV

AU212036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement on cooperation in the television sector was signed today between Bulgarian television and the radio and the television committee of the DPRK in Sofia.

According to this agreement the two affiliated organizations will mutually report each other's successes in socialist construction and exchange films and television programs.

The document was signed by Ivan Slavkov, director general of Bulgarian television, and by [name indistinct], chairman of the DPRK radio and television committee.

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN SOUTHERN AREAS 23 NOV

AU232121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2100 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, according to data submitted by the Geophysical institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, today at 2137, an earthquake occurred on Bulgarian territory whose epicenter was at about 200 kilometers southeast of Sovia. The earthquake was felt in certain areas of southern Bulgaria with a strength of 3-4 degrees according to the Medvedev-(Karner) scale. No damages or casualties have been reported.

'GOALS' OF WESTERN CREDITS TO POLAND ARE 'BLATANT INTERFERENCE'

AU211441 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 80 p 7

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the column "A Note": "What They Are Aiming At"]

[Text] The British paper THE GUARDIAN recently announced that negotiations on a "coordinated West European plan of expanding credits to Poland" is to be included in the agenda of British-West German talks. The goals toward which those credits should be motivated were betrayed by another London paper--the conservative DAILY TELEGRAPH.

It is the foremost aim of some Western governments and banks to link--at absolute variance with the Polish people's interests--credits with political conditions. The aforementioned commentary is, by the way, quite frank about it: "Lech Walesa says that once his trade unions become fully operative, it will be their goal to turn Poland into another Japan...only when the entire communist system is changed can Walesa's and his companions' goal be fulfilled...when the West is to finance such a big operation, it must have the right of control, consultation and supervision."

Control and supervision over what? Over the Polish national economy, over matters that are the exclusive affair of a sovereign state, the affair of the Polish people. That is thus how far those will go who suspiciously present themselves as "friends of Poland."

Surely the DAILY TELEGRAPH was more frank than other bourgeois papers, more frank than were and are the declarations of many Western politicians. True, the latter are better at concealing their true intentions than the London conservative paper, but that does not have the least impact on the crux of the matter.

Such an approach cannot be termed otherwise than as a gross and blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, and as an attempt to make illicit use of the Polish national economy's difficulties against the interests of the people of that socialist country.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH CPSL OFFICIAL SALGOVIC 21 NOVEMBER

LD211520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received the head of the official Soviet delegation at the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture, in Bratislava today. Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, was also present. In a cordial discussion, Comrade Salgovic spoke about the contribution of the Days of Soviet Culture to further understanding the wealth of the cultural and artistic values of the peoples of the fraternal Soviet Union.

DZUR RETURNS HOME FROM 5-DAY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD211924 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 21 Nov (CTK)--The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, headed by National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, returned home Friday after a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Federal Secretary for National Defence Army General Nikola Ljubicic. The visit took place in a friendly climate and helped further development of relations between the peoples and armies of the two socialist countries.

PREMIER STROUGAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD221430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today returned from a friendly working visit to Romania which took place at the invitation of Ilie Verdet, the Romanian premier.

He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier, Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defence, and other government representatives.

BENO RECEIVES MSZMP, BCP STUDY DELEGATIONS

LD211134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received a study delegation headed by Sandor Racz, member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee. They exchanged experiences on the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress.

Comrade Mikulas Beno then received a study delegation of the BCP Central Committee and discussed activities in the political and organizational sphere of the two fraternal parties and preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the CPCZ and the BCP.

HENG SAMRIN, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Dinner Held

LD182346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic and the federal government gave a dinner at Prague Castle tonight in honor of the delegation of the Kampuchean [words indistinct] headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. Those present included Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other figures. Comrades Gustav Husak and Heng Samrin proposed toasts [passage indistinct].

Husak Toast

AU201245 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Gustav Husak," general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, at a dinner honoring visiting Kampuchean delegation led by Heng Samrin, held in Prague, 18 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade Heng Samrin, dear Kampuchean friends, comrades: Permit me on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of our country, and on my own behalf, to greet our distinguished and dear friends, the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, [KPRC], which is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit. We welcome you sincerely and wholeheartedly, dear friends, as the representatives of the heroic Kampuchean people with whom we are linked by profound and firm ties of friendship and all-round cooperation.

We are convinced that your visit and its outcome will bring further significant proposals for a rapprochement and strengthening of Czechoslovak-Kampuchean cooperation in which the peoples of both our countries are sincerely interested. We recall with profound gratitude the cordial reception, great attention and care with which we were surrounded at every step during our visit in Kampuchea, which was experiencing exceptionally difficult conditions of a new peaceful life in your country. Our talks with you and our meetings with your people convinced us of the staunch determination and unbreakable will to defend the hard-won freedom and independence of your country, to rebuild life in your country and create the foundations of a new society.

That is why we in the CSSR are following this courageous struggle of the Kampuchean people with the utmost attention and the greatest sympathy. We sincerely rejoice at the remarkable results which you have attained in less than 2 years after overthrowing the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique, in rebuilding the completely ruined economy of the country, its rich national culture and social life of your people. We are happy that the wheels of restored industrial plants have been set in motion again, that agriculture is reaping its first harvests, that schools and hospitals are functioning again and that cultural life is gradually developing and that new patriotic cadres are beginning to be trained.

We also respect the immense effort which the KNUFNS and the KPRC have been making since the emergence of the PRK in order to solve the challenging tasks of the country's restoration program as well as its defense against attacks by domestic and foreign enemies. Thanks to the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese Socialist Republic and the other countries of the socialist community your people have succeeded in repelling hostile plans to turn back the progressive development.

Firm friendship with the fraternal countries, the warm feelings shown by the progressive world public and the first tangible results in developing the economy and culture are a thorn in the side of all reactionary forces who have still not become reconciled to the progressive development in your country. They still attempt to interfere in your internal affairs, they organize hostile campaigns even in international forums. Developments so far in the PRK, however, provide a convincing demonstration that the path of the revolutionary and democratic transformations of society on which you have embarked is in full harmony with the vital interests of the Kampuchean people and offers them new prospects of a free and independent life.

We are convinced that the PRK will in the near future occupy its legitimate place in the United Nations, which it is still being denied but which by rights belongs to it.

Dear Kampuchean friends, I would like to assure you that the CSSR and all our people who have at all times stood firmly by the side of the Kampuchean people will continue to provide all-round support. We highly appreciate that, with the outcome of our deliberations in the spring, Czechoslovak-Kampuchean relations are developing successfully in the political, economic and other spheres. The further consolidation of the life of People's Kampuchea will be accompanied by further new opportunities for the promotion and intensification of this cooperation.

In the talks during your present visit we agreed that good foundations exist for this today as well as good conditions for the future. I am confident that the deliberations and the documents to be signed at the end of your visit will constitute a new and significant step toward the promotion of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Dear Comrade Samrin, your visit in Czechoslovakia is taking place at a time when our party and our entire society are preparing for the 16th CPCZ Congress which will meet in the year of the party's 60th anniversary. During your stay in our country you will have the opportunity to see for yourselves the results we have achieved in building an advanced socialist society. These results are the fruit of creative work by the Czechoslovak people, of our firm friendship and unshakeable alliance and constantly developing fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

The strong and united alliance of the socialist countries, the coordinated foreign policy of the states of the socialist community are a reliable basis of the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international detente, for further successes of socialism, world progress, against the aggressive policy of imperialism, hegemonism and world reaction. In the spirit of the peaceful foreign policy line the CSSR is determined to continue making a decisive contribution to the further progress of a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, to give all-round support to the just struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence.

We highly esteem the contribution of the PRK to the concerted struggle for world peace, its endeavor toward the normalization of relations and cooperation between states in Southeast Asia in the interest of improving and stabilizing the situation in that part of the world.

Dear Kampuchean friends, I would ask you to convey to the Kampuchean people sincere greetings from the CPCZ, the government and all our people, together with the assurance that we shall continue to support your just struggle for the consolidation of the revolutionary achievements, in building a new life in Kampuchea.

Heng Samrin Toast

AU211114 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Heng Samrin," President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, at an 18 November dinner at Prague Castle]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, esteemed Comrade Lubomir Strougal, dear comrades and friends.

The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] is very pleased to have visited the CSSR. On behalf of all comrades in the delegation I would like to express my sincere thanks for the very warm reception accorded to us by the fraternal CPCZ, your government and the Czechoslovak people. I have also been deeply moved by the cordial and fraternal feelings expressed by Comrade Husak in his address.

Dear comrades, the history of Czechoslovakia is a history of a heroic people who fought courageously against the Hitlerite occupants to defend their independence and freedom. We shall always remember that in World War II the Czechoslovak people, with the aid of the Soviet Army, and at the cost of immense sacrifices, drove out the fascist occupants and then embarked on the path of socialist construction. The establishment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was the outcome of the Czechoslovak people's long and fierce revolutionary struggle.

In the course of 35 years the Czechoslovak people, under the CPCZ's farsighted leadership, have achieved a historic victory. In close and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, they have achieved brilliant success in building socialism. Czechoslovakia has become a highly advanced country with modern industry and a highly developed agriculture. Those outstanding successes have significantly contributed to reinforcing all countries of the socialist community, to preserving peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The CSSR is carrying out a consistent foreign policy; strengthening unity, friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; showing solidarity with and granting support to nations fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national and social liberation; cooperating with recently liberated countries and implementing a policy of peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems. That is why progressive people all over the world show their sympathy and appreciation to the CSSR. Its role and prestige in the international arena are steadily growing.

We are convinced that under the leadership of their Communist Party, headed by the highly respected Comrade Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak people will achieve further notable sucesses in all areas of building an advanced socialist society.

Dear comrades, for more than three decades the Kampuchean people, alongside the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, have courageously fought against colonialists and imperialists and, thereafter, against the Beijing expansionists and their helpers.

With the great victory of 7 January 1979, our people put an end to the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. They established the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and, since then, have been experiencing a new era of their history. Soon we will carry out free elections, which will represent significant progress in the process of consolidating the revolutionary government.

To promote a further growth of living standards, the KPRC increased the cultivation area of rice and other crops to 1.2 million ha. The rice reaped from that area should suffice to cover our needs, provided that no natural catastrophe occurs. Our people would thus be freed of the danger of starvation, which our enemies have frequently exaggerated.

Following our country's definite liberation, we have exerted great efforts in the area of industry to restore devastated factories, in the interest of raising production and productivity with the aim of improving people's living standards. We are thus overcoming the immense difficulties left as a legacy by Pol Pot's regime. As far as health care and education are concerned, several thousand educational and medical facilities have already been opened, thanks to the fraternal assistance of socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, and thanks to international humanitarian aid.

The successes achieved by our people under the KPRC's leadership in all spheres have proved that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, that the KPRC is the only genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, and that only it has the legal right to represent the people in the United Nations and all other international institutions.

The PRK will develop relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, and wants to have ties of friendship with all states on the basis of peaceful coexistence. We are ready to discuss and sign bilateral nonaggression treaties with the countries of Southeast Asia and thus help preserve peace and stability in the region.

At a conference in Vientiane on 17 and 18 July 1980 the KPRC submitted to Thailand a proposal consisting of four points aimed at maintaining peace, friendshp and good-neighborly relations. In its foreign policy the PRK fully supports nations fighting against imperialism and colonialism, and resolutely condemns the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who are carrying out a policy of intrigues and aggression against Vietnam and Laos. In close unity with those two fraternal countries, it stands at their side in the struggle against common enemies. The PRK appreciates the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people. [paragraph continues]

It resolutely condemns the treacherous intrigues of world reaction against the Soviet Union, the Afghan revolution and the process of detente under the pretext of the so-called Afghanistan issue. The KPRC and all Kampuchean people warmly support Czechoslovakia's initiatives at the Madrid meeting, contributing to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

Dear comrades, the PRK and the CSSR are very distant geographically, but the contacts between our nations show that we stand close to each other. The recent official visit by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation at the highest level led by Comrade Gustav Husak to Phnom Penh was evidence of the friendship and fraternal solidarity between our nations. Czechoslovakia is one of the countries supporting the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle and recognizing the PRK. At present, it is extending to Kampuchea ever increasing material aid in restoring the country, particularly industry and health care.

On behalf of the KNUFNS, the KPRC and the Kampuchean people we express profound gratitude to the fraternal CPCZ.

Press Conference

LD211406 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 20 Nov (CTK)--The Cambodian people will never forget the unselfish, internationalist aid granted to it by Czechoslovakia, especially in ensuring the essential needs, Chairman of the Cambodian United Front for National Salvation and of the Revolutionary Council Heng Samrin told a press conference here Thursday.

Czechoslovakia has helped Cambodia continue along the progressive path leading towards the building of socialism. Cambodia also appreciated Czechoslovakia's support for its struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia, Heng Samrin said.

Summing up the course and results of the five-day visit of the Cambodian delegation to Czechoslovakia, Heng Samrin said that all talks held with representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and state were very friendly and cordial and fully confirmed the identity of views on all significant problems of today.

Speaking about the prospects of Czechoslovak-Cambodian relations, Heng Samrin said that the talks have confirmed that further cooperation can bring fruitful results, beneficial to both countries. Cooperation between the two countries also contributes to the defence of the democratic achievements of the Cambodian revolution and the development of socialism in Cambodia, he said.

Departure 21 November

LD211254 Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bratislava, 21 Nov (CTK)--A delegation of the Cambodian United Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council, led by Chairman Heng Samrin, ended its four-day visit to Czechoslovakia on Friday and left for Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party First Secretary Jozef Lenart and other representatives.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES SESSION ON AFGHANISTAN

AU211743 Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Nov 80 P 2

[CTK report: "Endorsement of Constructive Proposals; the Czechoslovak UN Representative on the So-Called Afghan Question"]

[Text] New York (CTK)--The UN General Assembly, where the debate on the so-called Afghan question continued yesterday, was addressed by I. Hulinsky, the CSSR permanent representative. He condemned the propaganda campaign against Afghanistan and said that the advocates of a return to the cold war in Washington and Beijing are making use of it to launch attacks against the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to slander socialist countries.

The purpose of the whole campaign is to divert attention from a new wave of feverish armament into which the United States is trying to drag the world in the futile attempt to achieve military superiority, from evoking new hotbeds of tension and willfully declaring whole parts of the world as spheres of one's "vital interests" and from attempts to gain control of other countries' natural wealth.

The item on the "situation in Afghanistan" was included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly session despite the Afghan Government's repeated protests, and its discussion constitutes interference in Afghanistan'a internal affairs. Whereas life in Afghanistan is returning to the normal track, armed attacks from the outside and support for internal counterrevolution by external forces still continue. To normalize the situation it is imperative to immediately halt those hostile attacks from the territory of neighboring states. With its proposal to conduct bilateral negotiations with Pakistan and Iran and to conclude with those countries agreements on normalizing relations the Afghan Government manifested its goodwill to settle the situation by political means.

The CSSR endorses the position and the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and considers the cessation of all forms of external interference aimed against the government and the people of Afghanistan and the granting of reliable guarantees that they will not recur in any form as an inevitable prerequisite for a political settlement of the situation, including the solution of the issue of withdrawing Soviet troops, the Czechoslovak representative said.

INDRA, DELEGATION CONTINUE TOUR OF INDIA

LD220956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today inspected the Mysore silk factory in the south Indian state of Karnataka. It then went to the Ideal Jawa India works for the manufacture of motorcycles in Mysore.

The Czechoslovak delegation will conclude its visit in the state of Karnataka this afternoon and travel to Hyderabad in the south Indian state Andhra Pradesh.

Visit To Hyderabad

LD222011 Prague CTK in English 1659 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Hyderabad, 22 Nov (CTK)--A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, currently visiting India was received on Saturday by the governor of the state of Andhra Pradesh, K. C. Abraham, Chief Minister T. Andjaiya and representatives of both chambers of the local legislative assembly.

The Czechoslovak delegation, which arrived in the capital of Andhra Pradesh on Friday, is headed by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

During the talks, the Indian side stressed that it was Czechoslovakia which, as one of the foreign partners, has laid a basis for the industrial development of Andhra Pradesh, appreciated the developed Czechoslovak industry and expressed the hope for further cooperation.

Alois Indra stressed that Czechoslovakia wants to promote relations with the developing countries, including India, on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty of these states and without political conditions.

The Czechoslovak parliament members inspected a plant of the state concern Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL), in Hyderabad.

The concern has 66,000 employees, 12,000 of whom work in Hyderabad. The plant with a capacity of 900 megawatt annual production of energy equipment was constructed in cooperation with Czechoslovakia on the basis of agreements on economic cooperation between the two countries. More than 400 Czechoslovak experts took part in the construction of the plant and the introduction of production in 1965-1970. About 180 Indian experts were trained in the Czechoslovak enterprises of Skoda, CKD and Sigman. BHEL is not only an example of Czechoslovak aid to the developing countries but also of cooperation between young states. Through the enterprise, India cooperates with its neighbours, as well as Burma, Libya, Tanzania, Ghana and others.

FINANCE MINISTER LER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ALGERIA

AU211325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 80 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, returned this Wednesday to Prague from Algeria. During his stay there he conducted negotiations with Mohamed Hadj Yala, Algerian minister of finance, on the possibilities of expanding the two countries' economic and financial cooperation.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD221050 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (CTK)--Argentinian State Secretary for Trade and International Trade Relations Alejandro Estrada and Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak signed here yesterday a final protocol of the fifth session of the Argentinian-Czechoslovak Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The document states that mutual trade relations have been continuously increasing. From 1977 to 1979 the volume of bilateral trade doubled.

Czechoslovakia will participate in constructing a thermal power station Lujan de Cayo in Mendoza Province and other Argentinian power engineering and metallurgical plants and cement works.

Argentina is interested in broadening its export to Czechoslovakia, mainly of raw materials and semi-finished articles.

NEW FUEL WHOLESALE PRICES EFFECTIVE 1 JAN ANNOUNCED

AU191119 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 13 November 1980 on page 3 under the headline "Economic Instruments in Agriculture; New Regulation as of 1981" publishes an article by Eng Antonin Kotouc of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food on new wholesale prices for fuels and energy going into effect on 1 January 1981 and new procurement prices of some types of agricultural produce, designed to offset that price increase.

Kotouc reports that "the continuing growth of the world prices of fuel-energy resources, and the growing costs resulting from the high demands which the use of our own fuel and energy resources places on investments, have led to the decision to increase, in a one-time action, the wholesale prices of fuel-energy resources as of 1 January 1981." The price of coal for energy purposes is being increased 24 percent on the average, according to the article; the price of coke 28 percent; the price of natural and city gas 45.8 percent; the price of heating oil 42.6 percent; the price of electricity 13 percent, and the price of heating 21 percent. "The prices of diesel oil and gasoline for purchase by agricultural enterprises are not being changed," the article adds.

Kotouc notes that "this one-time increase of wholesale prices does not include the gradual 2 percent increase of the wholesale prices of fuels and energy that will be carried out annually in the 1980-1985 period, and which corresponds to the anticipated reduction of the standard consumption of fuel-energy resources." These latter price increases will thus be "absorbed" by the agricultural enterprises and are not projected into the new "economic instruments" in agriculture.

The price increase going into effect on 1 January 1981 will increase the perhectare costs by an average of Kcs 125, Kotouc says, adding that this constitutes additional costs of about Kcs 310,000 for a cooperative farm of average size--2,500 hectares of agricultural land.

The author admits, however, that "in individual agricultural enterprises, the increase of wholesale prices will have a varied impact on the cost of agricultural production, depending on the structure of their production, on the level of their technological equipment and, in particular, on the savings which the enterprises will achieve in fuel and energy consumption per production unit."

Kotouc goes on to discuss the newly introduced measures designed to offset the higher energy prices, noting that the problem was approached form two viewpoints: "From the viewpoint of the need to reimburse proportionately all agricultural enterprises for the increased costs," as well as "from the viewpoint of the necessity to solve the economy of those agricultural products that are affected most notably by the increase of the prices of fuels and energy, and whose present profitability of production does not permit a full absorption of this impact."

It was therefore decided to use "the decisive part of the means that have been earmarked" for raising the procurement price of milk, because "it is produced by virtually all agricultural enterprises." The procurement price is being increased by Kcs 0.10 per liter as of 1 January 1981. The "remaining resources" are being used to raise the procurement prices of products "placing the greatest demands on energy consumption," the article says, singling out hops, tobacco, dried fodder, corn for grain and hothouse vegetables as examples of such produce. Apart from the procurement price "adjustments" demanded by higher energy prices, Kotouc's article also announces new material incentives that will likewise be introduced next year designed to promote--"in the interest of the anti-import policy and satisfying market needs from domestic production"--the production of edible beans, lentils, chili peppers, marjoram, garlic and poppy seeds. Details of the new procurement prices of agricultural produce are listed in a half-page "Survey of the Adjustments of Economic Instruments in Agriculture as of 1981" attached to Kotouc's article.

POLISH CRITICISM OF WALESA CARRIED ON COUNTRY'S RADIO

DW211211 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1805 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU has carried readers letters demanding purposeful argumentation and a more offensive spirit aimed at antisocialist groupings. They say that it is high time to unmask the adversaries in the press, radio and television, to show what they are doing, whom they are serving, what they are living from, who supports them and how their development toward treason is taking place. If this unmasking is thorough, one will see what enormous forces are still slumbering in the party.

According to a report by GLOS PRACY, Walesa, the leader of the trade union Solidarity, has met in Szczecin with Jacek Kuron of the so-called Committee of Social Self-Defense, KOR, which aims at liquidating socialism in Poland.

After the meeting Walesa said in an FRG television interview that his trade union has received quite a bit of money from the FRG. According to Italian press reports, Walsea has addressed a letter to the leaders of the youth organization of the fascist MSI party thanking them for a solidarity message, as it was said. He hoped that this solidarity can be maintained also in future.

The Warsaw evening paper KURIER POLSKI has reported in the meantime that tourist traffic between the CSSR and Poland has been curtailed considerably through financial measures.

WALESA'S MOTIVES QUESTIONED FOLLOWING INTERVIEW IN FRG PAPER

LD220938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0259 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN)--Under the heading: "Illuminating Confessions in an FRG Illustrated Paper" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today deals with an interview given to an FRG journal by Lech Walesa who presently heads, the Polish Solidarity trade union.

Commenting on Walesa's answer to the question in the interview on how the serious supply difficulties in Poland can be overcome. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes: "One looks in vain in his statement for a word indicating a sense of responsibility for overcoming the situation." What Walesa had to say about raising the standard of living was "pretty fanciful and frothy" the paper says. "However his language becomes precise when it comes to the organization of strikes in our neighboring socialist countries. For that he has a precise general staff plan."

Concerning Walesa's remark that he has friends in the FRG who have given him much money and with whose help "general order" could be established, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says one can be quite certain that it is no socialist order that he wants to establish in Poland with FRG help."

Walesa's statement in the interview that he was "in complete agreement" with Solzhenitsyn is commented on by the GDR paper as follows: "It will be remembered that Solzhenitsyn is one of the most rabid enemies of anything Soviet and a hater of communists. He even vilifies the United States for any step toward peaceful coexistence with the USSR. So we now have a political confession from Walesa: anticommunism and hostility to detente. His other friends fit into this picture, for instance the Italian MSI fascist organization with which he has expressly professed his 'solidarity'."

Elsewhere NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes: "True, he (Walesa) states on occasion that he is nonpolitical and does not indulge in politics with his trade union. But he does not stand by this tactical position.... Already he has political advisers. One hears again and again that he confers with Jacek Kuron, the representative of that KOR organization which the Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has placed at the head of its list of antisocialist groupings."

COMMENTS ON UN 20 NOV RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

LD221144 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday, after several days spent discussing Afghanistan, the 35th UN General Assembly passed a resolution which was rejected by socialist states and a number of nonaligned countries as a gross violation of the UN Charter and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Rainer Koch comments:

The results of the vote first of all prove two things: On the one hand the intensive way the imperialist countries and Beijing were at work behind the scenes in order to influence, by all available means, the way in which, above all, countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America voted; on the other, I feel there is graphic proof that a whole series of states are quite obviously not aware of the causes of the problems in and around Afghanistan and have for months been allowing themselves to be led astray by the purposeful imperialist, above all American, propaganda. How else then does one explain passages of the resolution adopted yesterday which not only fail to deal with the political realities, but directly misrepresent them? For example, mention is made of Afghanistan's sovereignty, its territorial integrity, political indepenence, and its nonaligned character being imperative for a peaceful solution to the problem. No one disputes this--the government in Kabul least of all--but, for a very good reason, there is a completely different opinion of who is endangering the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonalignment. Not the limited contingent of Soviet troops, but the armed counterrevolution which has, for more than 2 years, been agitating with imperialist and Chinese aid against Afghanistan. In the course of the debate Afghanistan submitted to the General Assembly a comprehensive green paper on the subject the reading of which could get rid of many a misunderstanding.

But let's stick to the resolution passed yesterday. There, the right of the Afghan people to develop without interference and subversion is underlined. This is exactly what Afghanistan is demanding, backed by the socialist countries and a series of nonaligned states. The thing is that subversion and interference are being carried out by just those countries which are the spiritual fathers of yesterday's resolution. Viewed in this way this passage is sheer cynicism. But ignorance and forgetfulness are simply relied upon when all parties involved are called on to work out proposals for a political solution. These proposals have been in existence for more than 6 months. They were submitted by the Afghan Government at the beginning of May.

This is, I feel, a signal dictated by political responsiblity and commonsense, and if there has so far been no response, then Kabul cannot be blamed for it. But it again raises the question whether the West and Beijing really want a solution or whether Afghanistan is not more important to them as a fig leaf for their policy of confrontation begun long before the pretext of Afghanistan was found. An honest answer to this question could start off a welcome process of deliberation.

HONECKER MEETS WITH CSSR PARTY OFFICIAL KEMPNY

LD221014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Nov (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, received Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, for a friendly talk Friday at the Central Committee building. Josef Kempny conveyed greetings from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, which were warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker gave an account of the preparations for the 10th SED Congress (in April 1981). He paid tribute to the broad movement of initiatives by which the GDR working people are seeking to raise the efficiency of the economy still further and strengthen the GDR in every respect.

Erich Honecker declared that in view of the aggravation of the international situation caused by imperialism, it is even more important to further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to deepen its all-round cooperation.

The talk, which proceeded in an atmosphere of brotherliness, was attended by Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag.

FISCHER CONTINUES TALKS WITH SWISS; ENDS VISIT 21 NOV

LD211224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bern, 20 Nov (ADN)--During the discussion between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Pierre Aubert of bilateral questions it was noted that there are no problems outstanding between the GDR and Switzerland which could strain or hamper relations. The consultations between the two foreign ministers, which have assumed a regular character since 1977, were assessed as useful. It was agreed that the system of agreements between the two states is in keeping with the requirements for relations in the economic, scientific-technological and transportation spheres.

Oskar Fischer underlined that the GDR is interested in further developing economic relations, given a balance of trade. Trade should not, however, be impeded by diverse restrictions. It is not the GDR's fault if there are still questions of detail between the two states which remain unresolved, such as the still outstanding settlement of pecuniary claims.

The ministers agreed that, at a time of increased tensions in particular, such talks are useful and desirable. Oskar Fischer invited Pierre Aubert to pay a return visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

On the same day the GDR foreign minister met representatives of the Swiss mass media. He said that the present visit marks a caesura in relations between the GDR and Switzerland. Following the stage of gradually getting to know one another it is the start of a phase which, in the opinion of the GDR, could take shape more dynamically.

With reference to the questions raised about pecuniary claims Oskar Fischer noted that solving them is a lengthy process, especially since the lack of diplomatic relations has for years stood in the way of dealing promptly with this issue. The GDR would also welcome the conclusion of a cultural agreement and a judicial assistance agreement.

On the international questions discussed the minister noted that despite the differing viewpoints the two sides share concern about the increasing threat to world peace and a wish to find possibilities for maintaining detente and peace. The prerequisite for this is that all sides should adopt a constructive and responsible attitude.

In conclusion Oscar Fischer voiced the conviction that this visit and its results will exert a beneficial influence beyond the bilateral framework on the climate in Europe.

Visit Ends

LD211554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bern, 21 Nov (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer visited Basel on Friday, where he met leading members of the Swiss chemical industry. He was given a cordial welcome at Ciby-Geigy A.G., which for over 30 years has had business contacts with the GDR, and is presently the largest foreign trade partner of the GDR in Switzerland by far.

Hans Peter Schaer, member of the board, stressed in his words of welcome that this economic cooperation has always been marked by a constructive spirit and endeavor for balanced trade.

During the GDR foreign ministers' visit a new agreement on cooperation for the years 1981-85 was signed between the director-general of the GDR foreign trade enterprise Chemie-Export-Import, Gerhard Nitsche, and the chairman of the East European department of Ciba-Geigy A.G., Dr Werner Schmassmann. It envisages the continuation of the existing trade and also joint ventures on third markets.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer ended his official visit to Switzerland on Friday afternoon and left from Basel for home. Before his departure he gave an interview to Swiss television.

GRUENEBERG TALKS WITH LEBANESE CP LEADER HAWI, WALID JUNBLATT

LD211550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 21 Nov (ADN)--Talks between delegations of the SED Central Committee and the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee ended in Beirut on Friday. The heads of the delegations of both parties, Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and George Hawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee, signed an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the LCP for the years 1981 and 1982. A joint communique was also agreed.

Present at the ceremony was the chairman of the LCP, Nicola ash-Shawi.

Gerhard Grueneberg said after the signing ceremony that the SED and the LCP are firmly united on the basis of the principles of Marxism. The relations between both fraternal parties has a long tradition.

Before that the SED delegation had a friendly meeting in Mukhtarah, south of Beirut, with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Progressive Movement and chairman of the Socialist Progressive Movement and chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party.

On Friday evening the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Progressive Movement gave a reception in honor of the delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg, now visiting Lebanon. Among those present were the Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan and other public figures of the country, as well as the ambassadors of socialist states and other countries including the United States, Great Britain and France.

Communique Cited

LD230944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 22 Nov (ADN)--Concern at the worsening of the situation in the Near and Middle East has been expressed by the SED and the Lebanese Communist Party in a joint communique published in Lebanon on Saturday at the end of the visit by a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg. The document emphasizes that both sides have once again called for a just and durable peace settlement in the Middle East. The two parties furthermore stress the compelling necessity to end the arms race and to stabilize political detente by effective measures of arms limitation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SED'S GRUENEBERG IN SYRIA

Arrival in Damascus

LD221410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 22 Nov (ADN)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg arrived in Damascus on Saturday.

It was invited by the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP]. At the airport the guests from the GDR were warmly welcomed by Muhammad Haydar, member of the Regional Command of the ASBP, and Sa'id Hamadi, member of the Regional Command of the ASBP.

The SED delegation had previously visited Beirut at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. It had been seen off at the airport of the Lebanese capital by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, Georges Hawi, and other members of the party leadership.

Denounces U.S., FRG Policy

LD222354 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] In the words of Gerhard Grueneberg the GDR is making in central Europe--where socialism and imperialism meet--every effort to rebuff the policy of confrontation of NATO, in particular of the United States and the FRG, and to secure peace and detente. The member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee was speaking today on the arrival of the Central Committee delegation which he is leading in the Syrian capital, Damascus. It had arrived from Lebanon at the invitation of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Gerhard Grueneberg gave the assurance that the GDR is well acquainted with the seriousness and importance of the struggle of the Syrian people against the permanent imperialist-Zionist aggression, and for peace and security in the region. The struggle against imperialism is indivisible.

Talks Begin

LD230001 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Political discussions began this evening between delegations of the SED Central Committee and the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Damascus. They are led by Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and by Muhammad Haydar, member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party.

ARMY DELEGATION MEETS AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER; DEPARTS

Meeting With Roesch

AU211152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Vienna, (ADN)--On Tuesday Otto Roesch, federal minister of national defense of the Republic of Austria, received for friendly talks a delegation of the GDR National Defense Ministry under the leadership of Lt Gen Heinz Handke. The delegation is paying a 1-week official visit to Austria at the invitation of Hubert Wingelbauer, general troop inspector of the Federal Army.

Lieutenant General Handke conveyed to Defense Minister Roesch the greetings of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister, combined with an invitation to visit the GDR. Minister Roesch returned the greetings and accepted the invitation with gratitude. A delegation of the Austrian Federal Army had visited the GDR in 1979.

Departure 23 Nov

LD241022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 23 Nov (ADN)--A delegation of the GDR Ministry of Defense, led by Lt Gen Heinz Handke, ended a 1-week visit to Austria today and returned to Berlin. The delegation had been invited by the general inspector of the Austrian Federal Army, Hubert Wingelbauer. During its visit the military delegation was received by Austrian Defense Minister Otto Roesch and also inspected the Theresia Military Academy, attended an exercise by troops of an Alpine infantry school and visited an armored infantry battalion.

WORKERS MILITIA UNIT COMMANDERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

AU212155 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Annual Meeting of Berlin's Workers Militia Units Commanders: Training Tasks Fulfilled Exemplarily"]

[Summary] "The annual meeting of the commanders of the militia units of the workers class of the GDR capital, attended by Helmut Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, took place on Wednesday, welcomed as guests were among others: Maj Gen Heinz Leube, sector head in the SED Central Committee department for security questions, and Maj Gen Wolfgang Krapp of the Ministry of the Interior.

"Lt Gen Werner Groening, member of the bezirk leadership and president of the Berlin People's Police, spoke about topical problems of SED military policy and evaluated the 1977-80 training period."

He explained the tasks of the militia units of the workers class in preparation for the 10th SED Congress as well as their growing responsibility for solving the tasks referred to by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker in his Gera speech.

"Lt Gen Werner Groening stated that the Berlin militia units have exemplarily accomplished their tasks and that they are ready under SED leadership, together with the other protection and security organs, to safeguard under all conditions the inviolability of the sovereignty of the GDR and its capital.

"The course of confrontation embarked upon by the aggressive imperialist quarters, under which particular dangers to peace emanate from FRG imperialism, makes it necessary for the militia units to further enhance their combat and fighting readiness."

Hermann Mueller thanked all militia unit members for their efforts and stressed that socialism with its main power the USSR is doing all that is necessary to put the enemies of peace and progress in their place. For this it is just as important to strengthen the GDR by fulfilling the national economic tasks as to enhance revolutionary vigilance.

He said that "on the threshold of the eighties the misanthrophic attitude of imperialism emerges visible for all. Its aggressiveness has resulted in a complication of the international situation and acute threats to peace. This fact is making great demands on the national defense of the socialist member states of the Warsaw Pact. We shall not permit imperialism to obtain military superiority, the speaker said. Never and nowhere will the class enemy be given a chance. The party of the workers class knows that it can depend on its militia units under all conditions.

In a letter to the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker, the conference participants reaffirmed that the capital's militia units will always be a reliable power tool of the worker-peasant power.

HAGER, HERRMANN VISIT LEIPZIG FILM FESTIVAL

LD221000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 21 Nov (ADN)--The 23d international documentary film festival was opened in Leipzig on Friday evening.

Among those who were welcomed at the festive opening in the 'Capitol' cinema by the president of the festival committee, Ammelie Thorndike, were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager and Joachim Herrmann.

KACZ ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON AFGHANISTAN

AU211739 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[MTI report: "The UN General Assembly: Pal Racz' Speech in the Afghanistan Debate"]

[Text] Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent UN representative, made a speech pertaining to the so-called Afghanistan issue at a plenary meeting of the 35th UN General Assembly session on Tuesday.

He stressed that debating this issue at the United Nations is contrary to the world organization's charter.

Hungary gladly welcomed the April 1978 turnabout in Afghanistan and regards the changes that took place at the end of last year as a possibility for a continuation of the process initiated by the April 1978 turnabout.

Pal Racz noted that the Afghan people, on the basis of the Babrak Karmal government's measures, are in support of the country's leadership and that social progress is resolutely forging ahead in the country.

The Hungarian UN representative emphasized that Hungary has come out for a political solution to the problems manifest in the area and particularly for a settlement of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Therefore, it welcomes the Afghan proposals to that end and expresses the hope that the means will be found to resolve the problems on the basis of mutual observation of the sovereignty and national independence of the countries of the area. Pal Racz noted that the Hungarian Government's January 1980 declaration concerning the Afghan events has lost nothing of its topicality. Accordingly, our country is striving to enable Afghanistan to overcome hostile external intervention and continue accomplishing the urgent economic and social tasks facing the country.

Before the machinations directed from abroad cease, he stressed, it would be unfounded to press for a withdrawal of the Soviet troops temporarily present, at the explicit request of the Afghan Government, from the country.

GDR-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS, REACHES AGREEMENT

Agenda of Meeting

LD210517 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov (MTI)--The 19th session of the Hungarian-GDR economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee started with a plenary meeting in Budapest on Thursday. The two delegations are headed by Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Wolfgang Rauchfuss of the GDR, co-chairmen of the committee.

The meeting reviews compliance with the stipulations of the agreements reached by the two countries' party and government delegations in March 1977, as well as with the resolutions made at the previous committee session and chairmen's meeting. It will hear reports on coordination of the 1981-1985 national economic plans of the two countries and on the state of technical-scientific cooperation. The participants are also to discuss foreign trade relations, with special regard to compliance with this year's trade protocol, to the preparation of next year's, as well as of the long-term trade accord. They will examine the present state of cooperation in machine industry, building industry, forestry, agriculture and the food industry and mark out future tasks.

Cooperation Protocol

LD221342 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 21 Nov (MTI)--The 19th session of the Hungarian-GDR economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission concluded in Budapest on Friday with the signing of a protocol summing up the outcome of the deliberations. The document was signed by the two co-chairmen of the commission, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfull, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

The negotiating partners established with satisfaction that by the implementation of the agreements signed by the party and government delegations of the two countries in 1977 further progress had been registered in expanding economic and technical-scientific relations.

The session surveyed the results of plan coordination on whose strength the bilateral goods exchange traffic is to increase by 20 percent during the coming five-year period as compared to the 1976-80 span. The proportion of products manufactured on the basis of production cooperation and specialization is to [words indistinct] reach approximately 30 percent of the overall Hungarian-GDR trade turnover.

The elaboration of technical-scientific relations for the next five years has been carried out in conformity with preliminary resolutions. The commission established that the stipulations of the goods exchange protocol for the current year will be fulfilled by the end of the year. The sides observed that the elaboration of the 1981-85 goods exchange agreement as well as of the goods traffic protocol for next year is progressing satisfactorily. The partners decided that the relevant documents be signed by the end of the current year.

As far as vehicle engineering is concerned, large-scale, traditional and reciprocol traffic will continue. In the coming five-year period, these deliveries will account for 15 percent of the total two-way deliveries.

Mutual material supplies and technical-scientific relations occupy an important place in Hungarian-GDR construction industrial cooperation.

The Hungarian-GDR commission also determined outstanding spheres of farming cooperation. In the coming five-year period great attention is to be paid to maize and lucerne production and improvement as well as to delivery of spares for agricultural implements.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss conducted talks on Friday also with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy head of the Hungarian Government and president of the National Planning Office.

The GDR delegation left Budapest on Friday.

KADAR RECEIVES FRG'S JURGEN WISCHNEWSKI

LD211832 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 21 Nov (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received on Friday in Budapest at the CC headquarters Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD). At the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed the most important questions of the international situation and the development of relations between the two parties.

During the talks the common interest of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the German Socialist Party, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany were expressed in the preservation and further development of the results of the detente process, and their commitment for promoting concrete steps serving this. The meeting was attended by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the foreign affairs department of the CC, and Hans Eberhard Dingels, head of the foreign affairs department of the SPD.

ECONOMISTS MEET WITH SFRY COUNTERPARTS, HOLD TALKS

AU212145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Budapest, 17 Nov (TANJUG)--Talks were held in Budapest from 10 to 14 November between the planning organs of Yugoslavia and Hungary on the directions, volume and structure of economic cooperation in the 1981-1985 period.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual readiness was expressed to find new, contemporary forms of economic cooperation and to expand the existing forms of cooperation.

The two delegations agreed in the assessment that in the next medium-term period it will be possible to realize $4.2 billion of economic cooperation, or nearly double that in the current 5-year period, under the proviso that each country participate with some $2.12 billion in exports and imports.

It is very important that agreement was reached in the talks to achieve a balanced relationship in commodity exchange, particularly in the field of services, something that has not been the case thus far.

The two sides also expressed their interest and readiness to undertake appropriate measures and to perceive more lasting forms of economic cooperation, with special emphasis on the further development of long-term industrial cooperation and arrangements. Agreement was reached that the planning organs of the two countries should assess the realization of the trends of economic cooperation every year and initiate appropriate forms of joint planning and trade within the agreed frameworks.

The Yugoslav delegation was led by Milorad Esapovic, director in the Federal Institute For Social Planning, and the Hungarian delegation by Laszlo Kovari, chief of department in the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic.

LABOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN SFRY

LD222000 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Nov (MTI)--Hungarian Labour Minister Ferenc Trethon returned to Budapest on Saturday from Yugoslavia where he conducted talks with Svetozar Pepovski, president of the Yugoslav federal work, health and social welfare committee, about the prospects of developing bilateral relations. Ferenc Trethon was received by Gojko Ubiparip, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council.

MARJAI, DELEGATION DEPART FOR MOSCOW COOPERATION TALKS

LD221952 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Nov (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation left for Moscow on Saturday to attend the 26th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Inter-Governmental Cooperation Committee. The delegation is headed by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the mixed committee.

INTERNAL TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD241141 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, November 24 (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation led by home trade minister Dr Vilmos Saghy left today for the 12th session in Moscow of the Hungarian-Soviet work group of home trade. The talks will concern issues of home trade cooperation between the two countries, and the participants will sign the 1981 minutes of assortment exchange and technical-scientific cooperation.

SRV TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES TO SIGN AGREEMENTS

LD221010 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 21 Nov (MTI)--Le Khac, foreign trade minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Budapest on Friday to sign the two countries' long-term trade agreement covering the years 1981 to 1985, and another trade accord for 1981.

MTI DISCUSSES HISTORY OF KAMPUCHEAN RELATIONS, SAMRIN VISIT

LD221954 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Nov (MTI)--Following an invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the delegation of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council led by President Heng Samrin is to visit Hungary soon.

Hungary and Kampuchea established diplomatic relations in 1958. Before the Lon Nol coup in March 1970 the two countries' relations were friendly but no real cooperation existed between them. In 1970 the Hungarian Government issued a declaration condemning the U.S. aggression against Kampuchea.

The Hungarian Government did not acknowledge the Lon Nol regime in any form and did not have any connection with it either. It was, however, among the first countries to acknowledge the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council when the country was proclaimed a people's republic following the victory of the revolutionary forces on January 7, 1979. In August last year the Hungarian ambassador presented his credentials in Phnom Penh; the first ambassador of the Kampuchean People's Republic to Hungary has recently presented his credentials in Budapest.

Hungary and the Hungarian people sympathize to the utmost with the people of Kampuchea. In the course of the past two years Hungary sent to Kampuchea numerous relief consignments of medicines, medical instruments and other goods indispensable to revive the country.

Of late exchanges between the two countries' leaders have become regular practice. Last year Ros Samay, then general secretary, and this year Yos Por, general secretary of the National Unity Front for Kampuchea's Salvation, led delegations to Hungary. In 1979 a delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Women paid a visit to Kampuchea, and the National Unity Front sent a delegation to the 12th congress of the HSWP. Both last and this year Kampuchean youth delegations came to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union. In April this year President Meas Samnang of the Kampuchean trade unions led a delegation to Hungary. In January 1980 a Hungarian Government delegation headed by Justice Minister Imre Markoja attended the festivities in Phnom Penh that marked the first anniversary of the victory of the revolution. Early this year trade minister Tang Sardem led a Kampuchean Government delegation of economists to Hungary. In November a Hungarian economic and trade delegation visited Kampuchea under the leadership of Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Kaplar.

In May this year Colonel-General Istvan Olah, chief-of-staff and deputy minister, paid a brief official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The social and mass organizations have made active contributions to the expansion of dynamically growing relations. This year the Hungarian solidarity committee received Kampuchean scholarship-holders for medium-level training in Hungary, and the CCTU has given treatment-cum-recreation to thirty Kampuchean patriots. For the first time also a Kampuchean Pioneer group came to Hungary to spend the summer holidays.

SOCIALIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES HOLD SEMINAR

AU211733 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Nov 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "International Youth Seminar"]

[Text] The 2-day seminar of international experts, at which representatives of the socialist countries' youth organizations exchanged views about the struggle against bourgeois propaganda and common tasks related to it, concluded in Budapest on Wednesday.

At the Hotel Youth, the delegations of 12 countries' youth federations reached agreement that the fraternal youth federations--to improve the efficiency of their ideopolitical educational activity--must improve their cooperation in the struggle against hostile propaganda.

SZOT LAW AFFAIRS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INCREASE IN GRIEVANCES

LD231306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] What is the reason for the fact that there already nearly 2,000 legal aid centers in factories in the country and yet the number of disputes concerning employment has not been reduced? In answer to this question put by a reporter of NEPSZAVA, Laszlo Zsiga, head of the Labor Law Affairs Department of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] said that more and more long drawnout cases were being settled and that workers were turning to the legal aid service with grievances of the kind that they had not used to complain about previously. A case successfully settled may bring to the surface a whole series of difficult matters. The head of the SZOT legal department talked also about existing problems. There should be no scope, for instance, for the practice that allows the legal counsellor of an enterprise to work for the legal aid service as well, because he cannot represent the interests of both the enterprise and of its workers.

SARLOS VISITS ZALA COUNTY, FARM, INDUSTRIAL UNITS

LD220950 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Istvan Sarlos has paid a 2-day visit to Zala County. The party Politburo member and secretary-general of the PPF visited Zalaegerszeg, then went on to the Bak farm unit of Keszthely Agricultural University, concluding his program by visiting the Zalaegerszeg aluminium industry engineering works.

BRIEFS

SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received for a farewell visit Salvador Garcia de Pruneda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Nov 80 p 21 AU]

LEADERS SPEAK ON DOMESTIC SITUATION AT SEJM

Jagielski 20 November Speech

LD210040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2105 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text of speech by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski at 20 November Sejm session--recorded]

[Text] May it please the Sejm, I have been entrusted by the government with the task of presenting to the lofty chamber the report on implementation of the agreements concluded with workers' representatives at the end of August and beginning of September in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie-Zdroj. I cannot pass over in silence a personal reflection: I took part in the difficult July talks in Lublin and in the August talks in Gdansk. At that time I came face to face with a bitter and acrimonious opinion, one which, perhaps, had not been well thought out, although it did reflect the truth about the workers' life and work and their conviction that the authorities, whose origins are, after all, working class, had begun to rule as if they did not exist. One has to say, though, that the workers knew they were their own authorities. That is why the desire to reach agreement, accord, to work out a joint position trimphed over protests and indignation.

When the fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was examining the agreement with the representatives of the coastal workers, I was convinced there was no other way out of the difficult situation in which our country found itself; that this way would benefit the working class and the nation, the party, people's power and socialism.

I stick by my conviction, although I would like to emphasize this right from the start: The implementation of the agreements has been and remains a very difficult task--not due only to economic reasons--and one encountering numerous obstacles. The agreements which have been signed have been confirmed by the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee's resolution which entailed profound consequences. They were reflected in the decisions of the first and second sessions of the sixth plenum.

A realistic and critical trend which made its presence felt so tangibly in discussions prior to the eighth congress emerged victorious within the party. The party's position was confirmed in the resolutions of the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party. The lofty Sejm came out in support of this position.

Cooperation between the party and all those who demanded changes, not against socialism, but in the name of socialism, not in order to weaken People's Poland, but to make it healthy and stronger; a cooperation that puts mistakes right, creating new values within the socialist mechanism of life, is today the most important issue for our country.

Citizen deputies, it is my opinon that already at that time, when, following the conclusion of the agreements an atmosphere of great relief began to predominate, some paths began to converge but others began to diverge. What began to converge were the desires of the authorities who began to understand just how many issues should be solved in a different way, with the desires of the working people who wanted the party to lead the nation along a path of propitious development and the authorities to solve tasks in accordance with socialist goals.

It is certain that those who for the time being fail to understand the situation, and who criticize too much without giving anything themselves--something which is so sorely needed today to overcome difficulties--will eventually join the alliance of constructive forces. Such people are given a chance by the revival now taking place. It is up to them and them alone whether they avail themselves of it.

Finally, there exists a group of people who consciously and stubbornly proceed from the position of negation, striving to weaken the foundations of our national existence and security.

One cannot fail to notice these forces. One cannot dismiss them lightly either. We will oppose them effectively. We will wage political struggle against them.

May it please the Sejm, the nearly 3 months since the agreements were concluded was a period during which the government worked hard. The desire to see the complete implementation of the agreements has been proven by concrete facts. Moreover, the results of this implementation should be seen not against the backdrop of a situation which is advantageous, facilitating this process, but against the backdrop of a situation which is disadvantageous, complicated and full of tensions.

The letter and the spirit of the agreements concern themselves with three groups of problems: First, they concern themselves with actions which both sides regard as essential to expand the scope of blue-collar and white-collar workers' rights to comanage and cogovern, and to influence the solving of the country's political, social and economic problems.

Second, the agreements concern themselves with actions aimed at improving the standard of living through increased wage and social benefit, through substantial steps toward satisfying the social, educational and cultural needs of the public.

Third, the agreements concern themselves with actions which should be undertaken jointly to strengthen the economy, raise the quality of labor and management, and effectively overcome economic difficulties. For this, numerous initiatives from the rank-and-file, better production organization and discipline, and good cooperation between workforces and the administration are needed.

As for the first group, I would like first of all to emphasize that the political basis for the decisions and rights that have been announced was determined unequivocally in the agreements that have been announced. This basis has been confirmed by the subsequent course of events.

This basis consists of the socialist, constitutional order of our state, which is of fundamental importance for Poland's independence, peace, security and development. It consists of the public ownership of the means of production, the party's leading role, the inviolability of international alliances. It is precisely on this basis that decisions on the creation of new, independent, self-governing trade unions have been taken.

Only unequivocal observance of these fundamental principles of the system can open up the prospect for adapting a new union system--a system which has not existed in practice so far--to the socialist reality, of ensuring for it a proper place across the whole range of the mechanisms of public life, of making it a permanent constituent part of our democracy. Nothing that is new takes shape easily or crystallizes without impediments or complications. It would not be truthful of the government to state that all parts of the state and economic apparatus immediately showed full and complete understanding of the very complex issue. The government's efforts to effect a partnerlike relationship with the new unions deserves to be emphasized all the more for that.

But we are not allowed to overlook the fact that in some links of Solidarity there have been and still are instances of distrust of the good will of the authorities. There is evidence of pressure of appraisals and demands which are not properly thought out, rash, detached from the realities of life and which endeavor to force solutions irrespective of economic possibilities.

The registration of Solidarity has created conditions for a situation in which the intentions declared by them can be confirmed in everyday practice, within the framework defined by the statute. The government consistently aims in that direction and expects the same from Solidarity. As a result of having acquired legal status, arranging its organizational structure and taking shape, the new trade unions become capable of fully participating in the shaping of the directions of reforms embarked upon in the country.

In every sphere the industrial trade unions which undergo the process of profound renewal and develop activities in the interest of the affiliated groups of workers are also the partners of the government. We expect them too to accept the realities and possibilities of the economy. The representatives of all existing organizations are taking part in the already advanced work on the new trade union act and in the activities of the Commission for Economic Reform.

The representatives of all unions will also participate in the imperative amendment of the labor code. They will also take part in expressing their views on decisions which substantially influence the living conditions of the working man and the implementation of pay rises. Public debates pertaining to, among other things, the shortening of working hours have the nature of a social discussion. It would be beneficial for the issues to be solved to work out a common attitude among all trade unions on issues of fundamental importance for the working and living conditions of the working class. There is only one working class. The interests of the working people are common.

Turning to the question of the right to strike included in the agreement, I would to recall that it will be guaranteed in the appropriate form in the trade union act which is now being drafted. In discussing this matter it is impossible not to notice that in the course of the past few months this right has not only been exploited but often abused. We agreed in Gdansk and Szczecin that the strike should be the ultimate measure, applied after all others have been exhausted. Under the present conditions, a strike is causing damage, which can be measured in production and work and through the stepping-up of tension, the feelings of uncertainty, upsetting the community at a time when our greatest need is for law and order, since we are moving along a narrow and bumpy path. Prudence and moderation are in the interest of the country and in the interest of all Poles. Internal calm is the prerequisite for the success of the renewal, to lead the country onto a path of development corresponding to the possibilities and new needs. Consequently it is necessary to observe the limits which cannot be overstepped.

As for the point in the agreements pertaining to censorship of publications and mass media, I will say, first of all, that we are undergoing a process of changes which readers of the press, radio listeners and television viewers can perceive, though it is not free of controversy. Work is in progress on a bill concerning the control of the press, publications and entertainment. The broadening of Sunday mass has been ensured and words of respect are owed to those who care that they serve the public good. Let us add that the discussion with Solidarity of matters connected with its publication possibilities is nearing conclusion.

May it please the house, I would like, while speaking about the implementation of the agreements, to move on to a general characterization of the developing process of renewal. Its main--and for the nation--favorable trends, have been contained in the decisions of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The party, jointly with the fraternal political parties, initiates and deepens the process of renewal in the link being rebuilt with the constructive forces of the people. It favors the changes and takes an active part in them.

The representative organs are performing lively activity. The work of self-governments in towns and in the countryside are enriched by new spirit. I would like to underline the weight of the process of renewal of the very rich traditions in our country of rural cooperatives and peasant self-government. Essential changes are taking place in the youth movement. The shape of the social life of the intelligentsia is changing. This concerns science, self-government, creative organizations and technological associations.

It is now impossible to imagine our life and future without the development of democracy. I believe a profound reflection on this should contribute to overcoming mistrust, to an awareness of how much substance is still contained in the concept of the party's leading role, the people's authority, socialist democracy.

Citizen-deputies, the second group of matters embraced by agreements are problems connected directly with pay and social problems. Meeting the needs of all workers of the socialized economy without exception in the whole country, the government has adopted a general plan for general pay raises. In September the chairman of the Council of Ministers presented to the citizen-deputies the plans in this sphere. The original date for the introduction of the last envisaged increases, June 1981, has been advanced, first to January 1981 and now to November of this year. Embracing all the 12 million workers with pay increases during just 3 months indicates that Z100 billion has been assigned for this purpose. Probably about Z30 billion will be added as social payments to be made next year.

Work has begun on improving the wage system, simplifying it, linking it closer to the results of labor, and reducing excessive wage discrepancies. These matters will be solved through competent legal provisions.

The specific problems of miners, steel workers, shipbuilders and other professional groups are thoroughly examined and solved. The minimum wage and the pay of people with low incomes have been raised. Credit facilities for young married couples and the aid given them from the social funds of industrial plants for repaying credits have been increased. Effective 1 January 1981, pensions, disability pensions, and family pensions awarded before 1 January 1976 will be raised by Z500. Plans after this date are for family allowances given to pensioners for their wives to be raised to Z400, if the per person income does not exceed Z2,000, and additionally by Z500 for wives in the first category of disabled persons. Work is in progress aiming at a comprehensive reform of the pension system. Increases will embrace further groups of pensioners. The disproportions in the range of payments will be reduced.

Decisions to be made will bring considerable improvement for pensioners, particularly from the so-called old portfolio. We are working on increasing the circle of people entitled to earlier retirement in connection with their employment in conditions that are difficult or harmful to health. Beginning 1 January 1981, family allowances will be increased with priority for low income families and large families. The standardization of family allowances for all socioprofessional groups will be completed in 1983.

Concerning allowances for women, who after maternity leave take unpaid leave in order to care for a child, the preliminary proposals have been prepared. They will be examined by the government before the end of this year. The possibility for using allowances from the alimony fund will be increased.

Due to the increased number of those entitled to grants, and due to the increased level of grants, material aid to students will increase. The agreement's slogan "shorter waiting time for an apartment", applies to a collosal problem. It will be answered by the program for 1981-85 which, after discussion before and during the ninth party congress, will become an integral part of socioeconomic policy in years to come. Here we have to make good and have very much to do.

Following the agreements, I would like to stress that projects concerning Saturdays off has been crystallized. It has been broadly discussed since 10 November. The decision concerning stricter control of retail prices has found social approval. A list of goods and services has been prepared, the prices of which will be under direct supervision of the Council of Ministers. Also the principles have been set for setting prices for the remaining goods and services by the provision that they be set exclusively on the principle of socially justified production costs. The protection of family budgets and the correct shaping of the policy for wages, social benefits and retail prices will be assisted by parallel and independent studies of the cost of living conducted by the government, trade unions and research institutions. The points in the accords which concerned health care, education and culture were yet another reflection of the attitude of the party, state authorities and the public toward these very important spheres. The situation in these spheres in the past caused considerable anxiety. Yet I wish to be honest to the last, and will say that the events of recent months and the wave of criticisms, which included numerous Sejm deputies, provided a stimulus for a more radical examination of the present state of affairs.

With a sense of great responsibility, we think of the neglect in the health service and the need for essential modifications of the former draft of reforms in the educational system, as well as the urgent material needs of culture. In practice, it will not be possible to solve the problems at one stroke. One must take into account our capabilities and the means at our disposal in order not to issue rash forecasts and cheap promises which abounded in the past. It is no secret that after 10 November, certain matters of health care as well as education and culture became the subject of difficult negotiations held under the pressure of strikes. The lengthy duration of these talks derived not from the underestimation by the government of the importance of these accumulated requirements, but from the profound solicitude for achieving positive solutions, for the ability to keep one's word.

Esteemed chamber, the scale of the means for the implementation of decisions already taken, or in the process of intensive preparation for implementation, is enormous. These decisions have been adopted or will be adopted in a period which is extremely difficult for the national economy in view of the catastrophic harvest and further production difficulties in industry. The question constantly recurs: Will the economy be able to cope with these increased undertakings? What can be done, and how, to help the economy to cope with them? How is one to better meet the needs of today with the further growth of the production potential of the country? No sober-thinking person should or can avoid such questions. They simply concern Poland, its destiny which is being decided, and the future of all citizens.

We are facing a serious threat. The economic situation is extremely difficult. Complex problems are piling up wherever one looks. The level of the utilization of production capacities is low. The pace of work is slow and uneven. Labor discipline and labor productivity are unsatisfactory at a number of enterprises. I am not suggesting that this is exclusively the consequence of recent events. The breakdown in coordination of many elements of the national economy occurred earlier. But it must be stated clearly that the continuing strikes, ignoring and failing to implement production tasks, add up to a situation in which we are working at a low rate and achieving results considerably below those envisaged in the plan. All this results in a decline in output which means a reduction in the national income, that is, funds which are to be shared by consumption and investment. This has a particularly painful effect as regards the needs of the domestic market and the possibilities of importing raw and other materials.

Data indicating a very difficult economic situation are frequently received with incredulity. In the past many people justly said that the situation was much worse than they had described it. Now we have those who say things are not going too badly, the government has full warehouses and if one puts pressure on the government it will provide what is wanted. As a representative of the government I must publicly, though with great regret, smash this myth. One important way to improve the turnover of goods and normalize the supply of goods to the population is to increase public self-discipline when making purchases. The supply of the major proportion of everyday commodities can meet the current needs of the population if the hoarding of these commodities ceases. The difference between the market supply of goods and the brisk flow of zlotys to the market is on the order of tens of billions. If wages and other income increase independently of production results, and even in a manner opposed to them, it will be a long time before we can control the evil trends in the market.

I am raising this matter because during the wage negotiations with the workers representatives, we were talking openly about the very difficult situation on the market and about the necessity of taking this into account during the adoption of decisions on wages. Yet at the same time we counted on the activization of the national economy, which, unfortunately, has not as yet been achieved. On the contrary, during the last 4 months total production losses have now reached 90 billion zlotys. These losses have been incurred not only because of the strikes but also because of disruption in supplies, and in production cooperation and other reasons. The limits of the present economic and financial capabilities of the state have already been passed. Under these conditions any escalation of demands concerning wages or social benefits becomes a real threat to the economy and the life of the public.

It has nothing in common with the real and profoundly interpreted interests of the working people. It becomes an obstacle in the way of renewal which we are seeking, because it continues the state of instability, intensifies social tensions, hampers the process of the reconstruction of mutual trust and aims at the foundations of the socialist existence of the nation. We are convinced that the Sejm will share this sharp, and yet true, assessment. The work on the report on the state of the economy is in progress. This report will undoubtedly indicate, among other things, the extent to which the capabilities of our economy are underemployed. Therefore, the public must be made aware that it is necessary not only to return to the normal pace of work, which is not even enough, but also to speed up this pace considerably in order to produce a greater output than existed before the waves of strikes, so that production cooperation functions more efficiently and that investments can be concluded more promptly. This concerns, above all, the output of foodstuffs and the supply of other market commodities.

There are housing shortages which have to be made up. In the first 10 months of this year only 43 percent of the plan has been met. It is also necessary to ensure an efficient pace of production at enterprises producing medicines and involved in the implementation of the investments in health service projects. There are great tasks before us with regard to export production. From this increased production, funds for the import of raw materials and fuels must be obtained for our national economy. We cannot go on forever obtaining these purchases on credits and increasing the already considerably indebtedness of the country.

The only way to overcome diffculties in the balance of payments is increase exports and to simultaneously improve the management of imports. Unfortunately, in the first 10 months of this year we have incurred arrears in the implementation of the plan for exports, amounting to Z3.5 billion. At the same time the situation is forcing the government--and much has been said about it in today's debate--to import additional cereals and foodstuffs as well as food, which in fact increased our foreign debt even more. Last year, as can be seen from the progress of production in 1980, there occurred an absolute decline in the national income. We must reverse this unfavorable trend and this is what the government is seeking to work out in the 1981 plan and budget; the 1981 plan and budget will soon be submitted for consideration by the SEJM.

Without an artificial clouding of the picture I wish to say that the prolonged weakening of the rhythm of production, combined with social tensions, is beginning to weigh tangibly on the position of our country as an honest economic partner and a stable link in international relations. Omitting the political questions, which are obvious to every responsible, thinking citizen, it is clear that to overcome the difficulties, we need very much the trust of partners in trade and economic cooperation. The Polish economy is leaning on the friendship and cooperation and mutual assistance of the countries of the socialist community. The development of cooperation within CEMA and bilateral cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union, are of particular importance. The significance of this cooperation is revealed most tellingly in difficult situations. In overcoming the current troubles, the Soviet Union is coming to our aid fast and with great assistance together with the other CEMA countries. We are reaching and shall reach for possibilities connected with other directions of foreign trade and economic cooperation.

May it please the house, let us remember the memorable days of the signing of agreements. Then, I wish everyone to recall, we heard the words of the chairmen of workers' committees about a return to work and about making good on an accumulated backlog. Considering the progress of the agreements' implementation we should ask: How is the discipline of labor and productivity, order in production and care in daily management, today, nearly 3 months after their signing? How are the law and the principles of social order observed? These are questions, citizen-deputies, which are fully justified, resulting from nothing else but the will to keep the given word, from concern for our country and the well-being of its inhabitants. The government is working intensively on the draft plan for the next year and the premises for the coming 5 years. The economic reform, whose first stage will begin with the new year, is an organic part of the program. All this will fulfill its purpose when calm and an atmosphere of normal work prevail in the country, and when in discussions, the emphasis will move towards suggestions and proposals for the future.

The present time, citizen-deputies, offers opportunities as well as threats. The fulfillment of the opportunities demands from all Poles constructive actions and support for the program of renewal. It demands support for the continuation of the socialist development of Poland and daily work for its benefit. The government is asking the House for an assessment of the implementation so far of the agreements and for approval of the presented trends for their further realization. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Mach Speech on Agriculture

LD210402 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Speech by Polish Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach at 20 November Sejm session--recorded]

[Text] Citizen-Speaker, may it please the house: I would like first of all, on behalf of the government, to thank you for the numerous comments, the numerous proposals and proposals which have been submitted concerning the current and future functioning of our agriculture and the food industry. I would like to reply immediately to some of the questions.

The government will take note of all these proposals when it begins working on the plan for the year 1981, and afterward when working on the provisions for the years 1981-85. Work on these provisions has been in progress for 2 months with the participation of the best experts. The provisions will be formulated by the end of November of this year. In the plan for 1981, the government has done everything to safeguard agriculture as much as possible for the national economy, to slow down the unfavorable trends and especially to minimize the heavy reduction in animal production which, whatever we say here or do on this subject, is bound to emerge in 1981 as a result of the most unfavorable harvest yields this year, and in the fodder situation which is 5 million cereal units lower. These calculations have been truly carefully prepared. With this in mind, we are purchasing 10 million tons of cereals, fodder and fodder components for approximately 2 billion dollars. Our economy cannot afford more; even for reasons of transportation it is impossible to purchase greater quantities of this fodder.

This goal, that is, the deceleration of the trend toward reduction and raising of the profitability of agricultural production, is met by today's decisions to raise prices for the purchase of agricultural produce, and for fodder and some services. And as regards the two latter decisions, I will have a few words to say about them in a few moments. What does today's decision on prices mean for the countryside: What does it mean for private farmers? Well, what it means is that more than Z38 billion net will reach the countryside next year thanks to the rise in prices paid for purchases of agricultural output, less the rise in prices for fodder and services. It means an average of more than Z13,000 per farm, dual-purpose farms with two specializations [gospodarstwo dwuzawodowe] included. Naturally, it would surely be better if we refrained from raising fodder prices and prices paid for the services rendered by the agricultural services' cooperatives. A decision such as this would be better received by the countryside.

However, in the face of what has not always been a rational use of fodder and, above all, in the face of limited state fodder resources, action of this kind is essential; both from the viewpoint of the economy and economics it is necessary. However, taking into account criticism voiced from this rostrum, we propose now to lower the rise in fodder from the 25 percent proposed by Minister Klonica to 20 percent. As for the suggestion concerning services, to the effect that prices paid for services should not be raised, the government will examine this issue again, guided by the principle of making it possible for rural self-government to set prices, possibly to lower them, for services, but on condition that good management is there and that there is a gradual phasing out of the subsidies. These subsidies for agricultural services' cooperatives currently amount to some Z10 billion.

In other words, when the agricultural services' cooperatives have become profitable, rural self-government is free to set these prices at such a level as would ensure precisely this profitability for it.

If the prices are to operate correctly, then it is obvious that correct relations must be obtained between prices for products. The relations suggested by the government today have been prepared by the Agricultural Economics Institute. Consultations with experts, specialists and those engaged in practice have been carried out regarding these relations. These relations have been extensively examined by these groups.

The government assumes the obligation to examine constantly the production costs of agricultural production and primarily its profitability. For this purpose, in conformity with the proposals submitted on this rostrum, a decision of the Council of Ministers will also be adopted aiming at the prevention of unjustified or, in other words, uncontrolled increase in prices of the means of production and machines in particular.

May it please the house: As regards the guarantees for a stable agricultural policy vis-a-vis individual husbandry, they were included in the joint stand of the PZPR Politburo and Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. We understand the doubts expressed by the citizen-deputies who took the floor. Indeed, in the past the declarations were not always confirmed by the realization in practice.

Let us say frankly that now and in the past in the conception of the farmer and in our conception the stability of the policy vis-a-vis the countryside can be and will be best assured by an authentic rural self-government. A rural self-government as an expression of the social opinion of the countryside will become the best, unfailing partner and guardian of the rights of the agricultural producer. We should thus all be interested in this self-government being alive, active and primarily authentic.

The government is reinforcing these sociopolitical guarantees in the plan for 1981 with a substantial increase in the means of production for agriculture amounting to more than Z20 billion in the form of a larger quantity of fertilizers, plant protection means, farming machines, spare parts and construction materials. We will continue to seek opportunities to increase these means. We will seek them not only in agriculture but above all in the entire economy, since the government is fully aware that we will not achieve a market of abundant food without an abundant market of means of production for agriculture.

This is a key problem for the further development of agriculture and the production of food, and we will strive consistently to achieve this objective. The next 5-year plan will thus become in the government precepts a 5-year plan for agriculture and the food sector. It is high time to liquidate as rapidly as possible the basic discrepancy in our economy, which has been with us for years, that is, the discrepancy between the standard of agricultural development and the standard of industrial development.

This calls also, and maybe primarily, for changes in ourselves, in our mentality, in the mentality of widely understood management cadres, and it also calls for reversing, or for the withdrawal from circulation of the concept that industry will help agriculture. The problem must be put clearly today: Industry should develop on an agricultural base.

And now, concerning the intervention by Deputy Bukowski, who touched upon the difficult problem of what to do with young hogs, Deputy Bukowski, maybe under the influence of yesterday's television program expressed criticism because a large number of young hogs as a result of state interventionist purchases are going to be slaughtered instead of being fattened.

Esteemed Professor Bukowski posed this question in the form of a humanitarian problem. Why should such little creatures be killed, it is so cruel, also harmful, because from a young little hog a big fat hog can grow. I must say, that the problem phrased thus as an accusation addressed to the government, and especially when addressed to the two ministers, is, when greatly simplified, a misunderstanding.

The situation--the professor may allow me to say and finish my thoughts--the situation is such that hog breeders themselves are demanding the purchases because of the very low yields of potatoes. Faced with such a situation, what are we to do? Not buy the young hogs and thus ruin the breeder? Or rather, when there is no chance for fattening all the young hogs to their proper weight, consume some of them thus to be able to keep the sows so that next year, when the harvest is better, we will be able to increase the production of pigs?

I do not want to treat my reply as being addressed only to Professor Bukowski, but to point out that showing such a thing on television and making a sensation of it, something for which the nation is not prepared, is absolutely out of place in the present times. Hence, this part of my reply concerning these young hogs and what will happen to them also applies to this matter.

Yesterday's television program said that these piglets should be fattened. We would like this very much, and we are doing everything to transfer them for fattening. But to whom are we to give them to be fattened? After all, these young hogs need, progressively, to be fed and watered three times a day, not with air, but with potatoes and cereals. Well, all those who worried yesterday about young hogs either do not know, or do not want to know, that these young hogs, before they become fully fattened hogs weighing 120 kg, must unfortunately eat at least 10 quintals of potatoes and 3 quintals of cereal mixture.

In addition it is necessary for the creature to be given water to drink three times a day and to be looked after and cleaned up. How can we talk here about a humanitarian approach when, in fact, the farmers themselves are unable to breed even half of their hogs? This was due to a disastrous failure of the fodder crops for hogs. The earmarking of some of the hogs for consumption is just as imperative ensuing from necessity, as the need to protect young hogs in a hog herd.

If anyone in urban areas, outside agriculture, can find conditions for the breeding of even just one animal, he should do it. We will give him the young hog on commission. But this would only be an accident and not a solution to the problem because who other than a farmer could have at his disposal the large quantity of feeds required by our friend the little hog? So although it is with pain that we must consume some of the young hogs, let us not call it barbarity since the young hog and buckwheat have constituted a Polish dish for centuries and not merely for Easter like young turkey or lamb. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Pinkowski Address 21 November

LD211952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1810 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Speech by Premier Jozef Pinkowski to the Sejm on 21 November--recorded]

[Text] Citizen-Speaker, may it please the house, the government has submitted to the house a report on the implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. These agreements are concerned with matters of the greatest importance and weight to the contry and the nation. They grew out of the hopes of the working class and all the working people for improving living conditions, social relations and for the harmonious development of the Polish People's Republic.

Acting in compliance with widely understood social interests, the government is consistently eliminating deformations and is creating conditions for developing and strengthening socialist democracy, for observing principles of social justice and for solving tense socioeconomic problems.

Since the signing of the agreements, the government, with all honesty and with the full sense of responsibility, is implementing the obligations it assumed.

We are patiently (?working) to solve many difficult and complex problems. We have implemented the fundamental part of proposals resulting from the signed agreements. Work is proceeding on the others, in compliance with the agreed upon schedules.

The range of actions undertaken was presented to the house by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. The work of the government embraces all the key problems of work. We are implementing the proposals on wages and on social matters. We have introduced control over prices for basic foodstuffs and work on the introduction of a 5-day work week has entered its final stage. The government has undertaken the socially important task of working out the program for putting the system of the wage policy in order for the coming 5-year period.

Work is in progress on the draft bills on trade unions, national councils and on workers' self-government, on the draft bill on enterprises, on cooperatives and on [words indistinct]. These bills will define the institutional principles of socialist democracy in the important spheres of social activity.

We are working on the draft socioeconomic plan for 1981. This is accompanied by decisions which are preparing appropriate conditions for its proper shaping. Together with the draft plan, we shall present to citizen-deputies a collection of further decisions which the government will make to improve the economic situation.

To give an up-to-date picture of the situation to the nation, the government is preparing a report on the state of the nation's economy. We shall present it to the house during this December. The government is lowering the present level of investments. Most funds will be directed to sectors which are decisive as regards the need of the population: agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, supplying the market, housing construction, education and health services, and also the development of exports, which enables us to import raw materials imperative for our economy, and consumer goods. It is obvious, however, that the effects of this regrouping of resources will not be felt immediately. In the course of this present debate we presented to the house provisions of the works program on developing agriculture and producing food.

It is a target program of fundamental importance for the whole country. An improvement in the profitability of agricultural production, reflected in significant increases in prices paid for purchases of agricultural produce and the establishment of price relationships advantageous to farmers, constitutes one of the most important parts of this program. Problems in this key sector of the national economy gave rise to particularly animated discussions during our current debates. Many critical remarks and constructive suggestions have been put forward. We will make use of them during the final compilation of next year's plan and the provisions for the 1981-85 5-year period.

Today I wish to emphasize unequivocally once again that the activities of the government and its organs will be concentrated on increasing the deliveries of the means of production, both chemical and technological means, taking the requirements of the peasant economy correctly into account. We will increase deliveries of construction materials and investment spending in agriculture and the agricultural-foodstuffs industry. Year in and year out we shall increase these deliveries to the extent to which the national income allows us.

However, the matter does not end simply with increasing resources and spending. The matter depends also on their effective utilization. This we shall expect from the farmers, for it is their duty as citizens to increase constantly the quantities of produce for public consumption. It is also their contribution to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and this should continue to be the case. The entire agrarian policy, shaped jointly by the PZPR and the ZSL will form the basis for this, a policy that will ensure conditions for developing the whole of agriculture, including a permanent place for individual farms.

We have dealt with solving the problem of machines and equipment which have either been purchased, or produced but not handed over for use. A decision has been made to set up ministerial, voivodship and enterprise teams which will make recommendations as to the use of these machines and equipment in accordance with the economy's needs and potential.

We have also recommended that detailed examinations of the advisability of purchasing licences and of the way they have been used so far be carried out. Scientists and experts will be involved in this. We shall be able to present to the Sejm information on this issue, together with suggestions on how to use better our scientific potentials at home in the first quarter of next year.

We have begun work on the housing program for 1981-85. We assume here both that potential created by the development of housing construction will be utilized better and that criteria for an equitable distribution of apartments will be made more stringent. Control checks into the sources of money spent on the construction of bungalows--of which Comrade Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, has spoken--are being carried out by financial organs together with the Supreme Chamber of Control. In cases where regulations have been violated, appropriate conclusions are drawn and appropriate consequences are brought to bear. Legal and administrative regulations will be made more stringent to prevent similar cases from occurring in the future. Tax requirements in this field will be executed and increased.

We are seriously curtailing expenditures on administrative and representation purposes. Among other things, the number of cars used by the state and economic administration will be reduced considerably.

The construction of administrative buildings has been stopped and an analysis is being conducted on the feasibility of using some of these projects for public housing. The government views thrift in management both as its duty and as one of the sources of supplementary means to satisfy the requirements of the population. Above all, however, we are devoting our main attention to the situation on the market and the supply of commodities to the population. We are aware of the difficulty of the situation and how deeply it affects the nation, particularly women. In view of the very poor harvest we are concentrating our efforts first of all on securing supplies of staple commodities, devoting all the resources available to this purpose. At the same time work is continuing and is being accelerated on long-term solutions which are aimed at restoring the economic balance of the country.

Citizen-deputies, all that we are doing is aimed at meeting vital public interests and the achievement of the objectives and tasks of the process of renewal halfway. This process is taking place on a number of levels which have been referred to in today's debate, and covers such important spheres as developing self-government and perfecting the functioning of the mechanism of the national economy, as well as of the activities of the administrative apparatus. Profound changes have been initiated on all these levels. We will proceed consistently along this path because it leads to consolidating socialist public relationships and is in the interest of the whole nation.

In developing workers' self-government, agricultural self-government, self-government of scientific and creative groups, in developing the cooperative movement and other forms of self-government we see, above all, great opportunities for increasing the active participation of citizens in the life of the country and their influence on the solution of the most vital matters in the life of each group which are important from the point of view of public life.

Of similarly far-reaching consequences for public life will be the economic reform, the preliminary principles of which will be submitted to the esteemed Sejm and to the nation as early as December of this year. Representatives of scientific circles, public figures and experts in practical activities have been involved in the work preparing this reform. The fundamental aims of this reform include, first of all, the adaptation of the mechanism of the national economy, management and planning functions to standards attained in the production resources of our country. We will make social functions and social content in planning and administration more profound. The independence of enterprises will increase and the authority of national councils will be augmented.

Financial and economic systems will be set up to encourage thrift and initiative in management. The first decisions simplifying the process of planning and increasing the powers of industrial enterprises and of workers' self-government are being put into effect along with the preparation of the plan for 1981. We attach much importance to shaping the methods and style of work of the state administration and economic management in order to allow these activities to reflect public needs and, at the same time, to make them efficient, thorough and responsible. An important issue is presented by the development of partnership and cooperation, based on mutual trust, with trade unions and public organizations. The government is creating and will continue to create the necessary conditions for this cooperation, in the interest of the working people, in the interest of the socialist state and with full respect for the independence and self-government principle of the unions. We are in favor of shaping the new forces, methods and content of this cooperation. These matters have constituted, among other things, the subject of my meeting with the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, as well as my meeting with the Coordinating Commission of branch trade unions.

The new principles of cooperation are created in the course of the very numerous meetings of representatives of the different ministries with trade union member representatives. The government has instructed all echelons of state administration and the economy to solve workers' problems in close cooperation with trade unions. Here we need new practices and trust which are not created in an instant.

The eventual registration of the Solidarity statutes is objectively creating good conditions for cooperation. We know how much importance trade union members attach to their statutes. That is why we believe their activities will take place within the framework of these statutes. For such activities, the government will create favorable conditions, but going beyond this framework could create new, unnecessary conflicts and tensions, and, unfortunately, such cases have occurred. In the interest of the highest social good we must avoid such situations.

May it please the house, transformations are taking place in our country in a climate of reevaluation of values and attitudes, in an atmosphere of fervent discussion. Renewal depends primarily on people, on their decisive will for rejecting everything that has caused the evils in our country, that has created deformations, and on the defense and continuation of what was good and what will decide the further, successful development of socialist Poland.

There are many decisive aspects as regards the progress of this process, the achievement of intended goals. Of very great importance is the status of the economy. This situation is bad. There are many causes that contributed to this, the various negligences and mistakes in economic policy presented here today. The government has drawn conclusions from this and is changing work methods in order to avoid similar cases in the future. We are organizing government work in such a way as to create conditions for making objective decisions and for effective control of their implementation.

We know that the effects of the existing, very different situation is being felt by the whole nation. This causes impatience and at the same time the awareness is deepening that these problems should be solved more effectively. What matters now is that the whole nation must become aware that improving the situation depends on us all. Those who create tensions and who disturb the rhythm of work should know that this harms the interests of all. We must do everything to halt the negative processes and solve the most tense problems. We have real possibilities for doing this, although restoring an economic balance in the country's development and removing fundamental disproportions will call for, according to the government's estimate as I have said already, 2 or 3 years.

We have restored social conditions for general activities and initiatives by the working people. We possess great production potential which we should make better use of. The country has highly qualified cadres at its disposal. On the basis of the firm achievements of Peoples' Poland, we can ensure the favorable development of the country.

In solving our difficulties we can count on our allies, particularly on the Soviet Union and on the socialist countries which give us help and create possibilities for extensive and advantageous economic cooperation. Possibilities exist for expanding the mutually advantageous economic relations with numerous capitalist and developing countries.

However, the fundamental, sole condition for getting out of the crisis is to restore normal work in all industry, in all branches of the economy and at every job. As I have already said, the government is embarking on various and immediate actions. It is also working on comprehensive programs for solving the country's basic problems. We are sparing no effort to ensure that supplies of materials and raw materials for industry improve; that the situation concerning supplies of spare parts and tools also improves; and that cooperation is made more efficient. But, not even the best program. not even the best plan--of any kind--and no instructions will change the situation for the better. The movement toward getting out of the crisis is still being made difficult through lower discipline which borders at times on impermissible anarchy and which disorganizes the functioning of work places, threatening public law and order. Most workforces in our country are working normally, making efforts to catch up with material losses and meeting market and export needs halfway. However, their efforts are frequently wasted by those who do not treat supply and cooperation links properly, but tear them apart, deepening the state of economic imbalance, which is alarming enough as it is.

We will not solve our difficulties if the conviction that the path toward solving them leads only through restoring the normal rhythm of work and conscientious execution of all of their duties, fails to take root in all of society. Otherwise, we are threatened by chaos with all the social and political consequences it entails. Therefore we must do all we can to prevent such an extreme situation from arising. The state of every country, its ability to organize the life and to satisfy the requirements of the nation depend on law and order, on public discipline, on the efficient functioning of the authorities and the cohesion of citizens. This is needed even more when difficulties are piling up and when everything should be done to eliminate them. In a situation such as this, the consolidation of society--cohesion round the supremely important affairs of state--is an important task.

The overwhelming majority of the public desires the creative continuation of the socialist development of our country, making a distinction between all that which distorted the nature of socialist social relationships and their essence. This is indissolubly tied up with the most vital interests of the working people and the nation as a whole.

Our public is aware that implementation of the program of changes outlined at the sixth plenum of the party's Central Committee is in the interest of the whole nation; that it is our great national chance. This is because only a socialist Poland, linked by partnerlike cooperation with the Soviet Union and with all the Warsaw Pact countries, is capable of safeguarding for our nation the conditions for a sovereign, propitious development and secure, lasting borders, of being a stabilizing factor in Europe facilitating peace in the world.

Thus, socialism constitutes an imperative overall value which must not be undermined and weakened. This is why the unification of all those who are guided by the real interests of Peoples' Poland is taking place on this basis. We must support this process because it is an irreplaceable condition for overcoming our present difficulties. That is why it is necessary to oppose all the forces and individuals who would like to disturb this process of constructive consolidation and to weaken and exploit it for alien interests that are opposed to socialism, and in the final analysis, for interests opposed to our national goals.

Many citizens of our state have reason to be bitter and dissatisfied. This is understandable because in the past there were reasons for that. The party and peoples' authorities have appraised them sincerely and self-critically.

Today we are creating conditions for eliminating these reasons. We are liquidating deformations in our social life. We are aiming at the removal of bureaucratic practices and those who ignore the opinions of the working people. We will consistently march down this road and see to it that these actions are felt at all levels of authority and management. One important action is raising the effectiveness of the functioning of executive powers. We are removing, and will continue to remove, bureaucratic growths and distortions in the work of the administration.

We must get rid of people without the necessary professional, ideological and moral qualifications. Many personnel changes have already been carried out in the state apparatus. Those guilty of fraud are being charged. Attention is being paid to the responsibility of people to qualifications and expertise. We will be doing this consistently in our solicitude for the proper morale and for social authority and in our solicitude for the competence and efficiency of the economic administrative apparatus. But at the same time we will be opposing cases of pressure on leading cadres, of unjustified demands, of forcing through cadre changes, of creating feelings of lack of trust toward the cadres of the economy and administration, and quite often of paralyzing their work by people who understand democracy in the reverse and who would like to abuse its lofty principles.

We will oppose all attempts at destabilizing social relations. There should be no new tensions, no new emotions disturbing social relations, and no social or prestige strikes. A state of order and calm, of sensible and constructive discussion and criticism, of searching for the best possible solutions and concrete actions in this direction are most needed in our country today.

May it please the house, today's discussion in the Sejm, the views expressed by citizen-deputies prove that the Sejm, being the highest organ of state authority, shares the stand of the government in its fundamental elements, both in appraising the difficult situation of the country, as well as in appraising the roads leading to solving existing problems.

On behalf of the government, I would like to thank the citizen-deputies for their opinions on the direction of the work on the program for developing agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, and also for opinions on the report presented by the government concerning the implementation of the agreements, to thank you for the motions and proposals put forward, and also for the critical comments and observations.

On the basis of these opinions the government will endeavor to direct its activities at solving urgent problems of suppliers, normalizing the work of enterprises and strengthening public law and order. In our view, we have raised a whole number of burning questions in this short period of 3 months. Taking into account existing needs, undoubtedly we should have done more. We realize the public's expectations. We will speed up work related to programs and we will turn our attention to providing better information about the activities of the government and the decisions that are being made. We will aim at achieving greater effectiveness in our actions, although this effectiveness depends on the many factors to which I have already referred. So I stress once more: We need a consolidation of the public around our supreme national objectives which condition the process of renewal and the successful continuation of the socialist development of the country. We realize that these are essential conditions for further implementing the program of social changes and for implementing the accords, and thus for creating conditions for an improvement in the living standards of the population and for the strengthening of our state.

Esteemed chamber, I would now like to present the proposals for changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. I propose the nomination of citizen Jerzy Ozdowski to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. I would like to entrust him with the problems of public services, local industry, crafts and the social policy towards the family.

Jerzy Ozdowski was born in 1925 in Pawlivice, in Wielkopolska. He is a professor of economics. In 1949-67 he held executive positions in commerce and in the cooperative movement of the city of Poznan. Since 1967 he has been member of the academic staff of the Cooperative Research Instiute in Warsaw and he lectures in economics at higher educational establishments. He is the author of a numebr of books and articles dealing with various economic and social problems. He has also studied problems of social ethics. For the last 15 years he has been chairman of the Catholic Intelligentsia Club in Poznan and deputy chairman of the Social Council at the Center of Documentation and Social Studies in Warsaw. Citizen Ozdowski, as is well known, is a deputy to the Sejm and a member of the State Council. He belongs to no political party and is a member of the ZNAK association. His decorations include the knight's cross of the Order of Polonia Restitura.

I propose the recall of:

Citizen Edward Barszcz from the post of minister of construction and construction materials industry; Citizeness Maria Milczarek from the post of minister of labor, wages and social affairs; Citizen Maciej Wirowski from the post of minister and I intend also to recall him from the post of first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

At the same time I offer my thanks to them for their work at leading government posts. Their knowledge and qualifications will be utilized in other state and public activities.

Esteemed chamber, I propose the nomination of Citizen Jerzy Brzostek, at present deputy president of Warsaw, to the post of minister of construction and construction materials industry. Jerzy Brozostek was born in 1930 in Warsaw to a family of the working intelligentsia. He graduated from the Warsaw University of Technology and holds the degree of engineer in civil engineering and communications. Since 1954 he has been working in the fields connected with construction and municipal economy. In 1954-60 he was in charge of a design studio in the project office of the Stolics municipal construction enterprise and later worked as director of the research and planning bureau of communications projects. In 1962-73 he worked in the Presidium of the People's Council of Warsaw, for long time as director of the office for planning the development of Warsaw and later as deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Council of Warsaw. Since 1975 he has been deputy president of Warsaw in charge of planning and construction. He is a member of the PZPR and his decorations include knight's cross and officer's cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

For the post of minister of labor, wages and social affairs, I propose Citizen Janusz Obodowski, present under secretary of state in that ministry. Citizen Janusz Obodowski was born in 1930 in Siedlce to a worker's family. He is a doctor of economics. In 1953-57, he worked in the Employment Department in the Economic Planning Commission and then, from 1963, in the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, as a deputy director of the Employment Department. From 1968, he worked in the committee for labor, wages and social affairs as director of the team for collective economic analyses. He was then director of the team for employment, wages and qualified cadres of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. Since 1972 he has been under secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. He is a member of the PZPR. He has been decorated with, among others, the knight's and officer's crosses of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

For the post of minister and member of the Council of Ministers, I propose Citizen Stanislaw Ciosek, to whom I intended to entrust the issues of cooperation with the trade unions, about which we have talked a great deal in this debate. This is a problem to which the government will be devoting a great deal of attention. For this reason we think it essential to entrust these matters to a minister, a member of the government, who will concentrate on current coordination of these issues.

Citizens Stanislaw Ciosek was born in 1939 in Pawlowice to the family of a rural schoolteacher. He finished university at the Higher School of Economics in Sopot. In 1960-63 he was deputy chairman, and later chairman of the district council of the Polish Students Union [ZSP]. From 1963 he fulfilled leading functions in the Supreme Council of the ZSP, being council chairman in 1969-73. In 1973 he was elected chairman of the main council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth. Since 1975, he has been first secretary of the Jelenia Gora PZPR Voivodship Committee. He is a member of the PZPR Central Committee and a Sejm deputy. He holds the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

I also propose the recall, at his own request, from the post of minister of health and social welfare, of Citizen Marian Sliwinski. I express thanks to him for his work at that post. Citizen Marian Sliwinski will be devoting himself to the scientific and professional work of a doctor. I would like to inform the esteemed Sejm that until there is a candidate for minister of health, the managerial responsibilities of the ministry will be fulfilled by Under Secretary of State Tadeusz Szelachowski. I ask the esteemed chamber to accept the proposed changes in the Council of Ministers which have been put forward. Thank you for your attention.

Moczar on NIK Activities

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[Speech by Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the Polish Council of Ministers, at the 21 November Sejm session--recored]

[Text] Citizen-Speaker, may it please the Sejm, in the Sejm decree of 8 October this year, the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] was again made subordinate to the Sejm. The chamber's activities have been based on collective principles. In connection with this the Council of State has set up a collegium of the Supreme Chamber of Control. At its first session, the collegium made it incumbent on me to report to the Sejm, on the basis of the results of the current control checks and on suggestions which are emerging, concerning many basic problems of our economy.

Citizen deputies, the socioeconomic situation of the country is, as is known, very difficult. Premier Jagielski yesterday termed it simply dangerous. As is known, many things are to blame for this situation. Explanations are being provided for these. Some of them are emotional, other explanations are being made in differing circumstances. Our party's Central Committee provided very through and businesslike explanations for these reasons at the sixth plenum. Despite all this, the situation is getting more and more complex. The national economy still continues, almost deliberately, to be pushed up a blind alley. Astonishingly, insensible strikes are being organized; production is decling, the market is getting poorer; and money is becoming devalued, while sensible people all over the country ask the question--what next?

The Supreme Chamber of Control has registered cases, which are not infrequent, where people occupying managerial posts in work places are relieved of their duties in an anarchical manner, which makes it impossible to do things in a normal way without further complicating the already extraordinarily difficult situation in the national economy and in industry; and where wages and energy consumption are going up while output is declining at a frightening rate, that is to say where machines are operating without producing. Sometimes it is necessary to relieve people of their managerial posts in a normal way. This necessity does undoubtedly arise in many cases. I will speak of this later.

In his speech Deputy Premier Jagielski announced the losses, already taken note of here, amounting to approximately Z90 billion over the past 4 months. I would not like to be right in saying that our country is being deliberately driven into a wilderness.

As a party activist who, at the same time occupies the post of chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, I must state that for years we have been reporting on these problems which struck at our social and state life. We did research into the main problems which had a fundamental bearing on the country's economic development. We carried out so many research projects as to feel entitled to generalize about the phenomena, the existence of which has been mentioned. These documents set forth quite clearly the negative phenomena occurring within the national economy. Unfortunately, we failed to get effective response to the issues we have been mentioning. Such is the truth, unfortunately.

We old communists are pained most of all by the fact that work and right did not at that time have a sufficient force to make themselves heard.

Control checks carried out at the end of 1978 and the beginning of 1979 revealed the existence of a pool of machines and investment installations created throughout a period of a few years. For many years the purchasing of new machines and installations for industry grew and grew. Today it is generally known that the total value of machines and installations which have not been handed over for use amounted, at the end of March 1980, to more than Z50 billion, including more than 34 billion from imports. Today television is reporting this, while people are getting angry, asking how was it possible that this state of affairs was allowed to happen?

This is true, but they should also have spoken about it and shown it on television.

There were many machines and equipment and even complete technological lines which were not used and which lost their guarantees from foreign firms, or they will lose them before they are used.

Here I would like to emphasize strongly, even sharply, that one of the main reasons for this state of affairs was the fact that the decisions made by the Presidium of the government and by the Council of Ministers were not, in principle, subject to review when the next decision was being made.

It is here, in all its magnificence, that voluntarism existed, which is now being generally recognized.

The Supreme Chamber of Control systematically examined the use and exploitation of production facilities in industry. In many enterprises under investigation it was found that the machines and equipment were not used, not only because of objective reasons, of which, as we know, we are not lacking. On the contrary, we have too many.

The very minimal use of the machinery and equipment had a bad influence. There was poor work organization, particularly in the enterprises. These instructions, the technical-scientific backup, which is extensively developed in Poland; the negligence in the repair and maintenance sector, as well as unconsidered decisions concerning the changes in supply and in the production profile. [sentence as heard]

The greater use of the machinery and equipment already installed should contribute to a more rapid increase in production without additional investments. We possess great potentials. This is well known to technicians and engineers and we should appeal to them.

We are at present extensively discussing the problem of cooperation. For years, we have been submitting critical material on this subject in our role as the Supreme Chamber of Control. Many people employed in enterprises who helped the Supreme Chamber of Control opposed the idea of handing over to cooperatives the production of certain units and parts, which could without any great difficulty be produced in the enterprise. There is no doubt that this would have facilitated the implementation of planned tasks with less involvement of their own labor force.

We also paid much attention to the problem of cooperative partners not fulfilling their agreed tasks, not delivering on schedule and backing out of their contracts, and to the low quality of products. All of this disorganized production and often called for additional imports of products normally obtained from cooperative partners.

A promise given by dependable men, the signing of a contract, today appears to be an insufficient argument in our daily life.

For example, in 1979, 10 ships were not handed over for use and 16 ships were delivered after delays of several months. One of the main reasons for this state of affairs was that cooperative partners did not deliver units and parts valued at about Z 1 billion. This included nondelivery of goods valued at Z670 million from domestic partners in the shipbuilding industry.

Unfortunately, no one blushed as a result of all of this, nobody's face was red. In this situation the imports required under production coordination schemes and intended for the shipping industry had to be increased by about Z800 million, nearly Z 1 billion over and above the original sums envisaged. Good results could not be expected from such a situation. As I have already mentioned, we lack the defense of our own word and of our own duty, and of course, we lack supervision.

At many meetings of the commission and at conferences of experts, subjects pertaining to licenses are also being raised. These meetings discuss the expediency and advantages of purchasing licenses, as well as their utilization. The Supreme Chamber of Control, in recent years, on many occasions, examined with the help of experts the issue of purchasing and utilizing foreign licenses as well as the problem of economic advantages to be derived from this. In the last 5 years, 200 licenses were purchased. This amounts to 33 percent of the total number of licenses and 55 percent of the value of licenses purchased in postwar years. It was established that purchases of licenses were being effected without the required opinion of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, or else the opinion of that ministry was being sought after the contracts on the acquisition of licenses had already been concluded. In 1976-79, such procedures were followed in the case of 44 percent of licenses purchased. In these circumstances the uncoordinated and frequently casual purchase of licenses made it impossible to undertake, in anticipation, any action which would decide the efficiency of the utilization of the licenses concerned. All this resulted--as can be seen in the findings of the control organs--in none of the 50 licenses that have been scrutinized yielding the expected economic effect within the time limits envisaged. Not a single one of them.

The results of the control have also shown many irregularities in activities following the acquisition of licenses, activities interpreted as perfecting and transforming the solutions of the subject of the license within our own facilities for scientific research. These facilities in our national economy are abundant. This notwithstanding, after the technical solutions of a given license bought some time ago have become obsolete, the need arises for the purchase of new licenses covering the manufacture of goods identical or similar in nature. No doubt we shall give some serious thought to this question.

We have not made achievements in the export of our licenses. Throughout the postwar period a total of 111 licenses have been sold. Their value has amounted to $22 million and can, in my opinion, be questioned as an achievement, seeing that the cost of our imported licenses has totalled $800 million. Phenomena of this kind have been of considerable disadvantage to our national economy and this chapter ought to be closed. But who is to do it? Personally, I am of the opinion that this duty has confronted, in its full extent, Polish science. It is high time--and the renewal of our country has brought it along on its way--that expenditures for the purchase of machines, installations and licenses from abroad, running into the billions, should be sanctioned by the parliament, which will listen to the justification provided by not only the ministers responsible for the departments concerned but also by scientists, practical experts and economic administrators.

In such circumstances, we can be certain that such anomalies of economic management as those occurring at present will be avoided. One of the sore points in our economy is investment activity. Much discussion has taken place on the subject of overinvestment and the adoptions of measures which would attenuate the effects of such a policy. The Council of Ministers recently examined these issues and made relevant decisions. The Supreme Chamber of Control in its control plans for 1981, in accordance with the decisions of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, will scrutinize these matters carefully and, I am sure, we shall receive from the public activists proper and sensible support in this matter, including from the Solidarity union.

I must state with regret that the control carried out at the start of this year on 21 industrial investments, with an estimated value of Z12.3 billion and with a planned target production value of almost Z10 billion on an annual scale, showed that deadlines set for this year for handing over 17 investments were either not feasible or were shaky. This caused a delay in producing about 6,000 tons of paper; 30 million square meters of carboard; 330,000 tons of agglutinant; 31,000 cubic meters of compressed [word indistinct] (?ore) and among other things, 1,600 combine harvesters for the farming indistry.

The above-mentioned production was in the plan. It emerges from the findings of the control that the reasons for the delays must also include changes in the material sphere, carried out during the implementation of investment, delays and mistakes in design, the failure to ensure a sufficient construction and assembly potential and essential outlays and other irregularities in execution.

Esteemed Sejm, the situation begs for a message from this tribune to the technical sector pointing out that, regardless of the many difficulties which I have recalled--and we have very many of them--the [words indistinct] of the blame rests, however, on their shoulders.

The situation in the socialized housing construction industry is particularly disquieting. According to data for the 10-month period, a mere 43-45 percent of the considerable reduced targets have been carried out. Comrade Deputy Premier Jagielski spoke about this. This was caused primarily by the completion of numerous buildings planned for construction in the 1979 plan.

The inclusion of unfinished buildings in the plan in any given calendar year occurred to a great extent, especially in 1975-79. The Supreme Chamber of Control reported on this in 1974. The supreme and local state administrative bodies, the present Central Committee and the first secretary of our party, Comrade Kania, categorically forbade any distortion. But one should take the opportunity of reminding technical supervisors and all those employed that we work slowly and carelessly. Aside from thanks due to those who deserve it, we also have complaints against those who deserve them.

After 2 months, the Supreme Chamber of Control has received many--about several thousand--letters from political and trade union organizations and from citizens informing us about many irregularities and even abuses carried out by persons who in past years built single-family and summer houses. Given the mass influx of such material, I have decided to appoint a team (?headed) by the deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control to coordinate the work of controlling and briefing all interested control bodies, primarily financial ones.

The teams have been set up by powiat [district] Supreme Chamber of Control delegates; they have begun their activity in all voivodships in the country. I would like to inform the esteemed Sejm that the control is gradually covering all private building construction investments which give rise to public reservation, with the exception of houses build by farmers in the countryside.

During the control examinations, special attention is attached to the legality of the source of financial assets and the legality of purchases of building materials which went into constructing individual structures.

The scope of the control machinery extends to such issues as the legality of obtaining pieces of land for construction; construction permission; the correctness of the payments for the infrastructure; the construction of roads and pipelines; the utilities hookup; and the correctness, in accordance with regulations, of financial payments to the state treasury.

Although the task we have undertaken is very labor intensive and calls for time, all the same, on the basis of the results of investigations, I can declare that in this sphere we have dealt with serious violations of the law, and in certain cases, with action which border on criminality.

We have instructed voivodship offices to undertake actions aimed at halting the free-for-all in building and to impose and collect fines and to apply the appropriate punitive sanctions. The voivodship offices are now carrying out our instructions.

In Warsaw City Voivodship, we are also investigating the case of the preparation of the building site, carried out at state cost, for about 260 vacation homes in the parish of Wiazowna and in Zegrzynski Zalew.

In Poznan Voivodship, we are carrying out control of the legality of construction of single-family vacation homes and the legality of buying single-family vacation homes by the state and of the state selling them to private individuals.

We have completed control of 17 mines, at the request of Solidarity, among others, and in enterprises in the Silesian coal basin, and we found that mines and other enterprise paid for a lot of work in the building of single-family houses and vacation homes, and also much work linked with the luxurious furnishing of private apartments belonging to persons who held managerial posts in enterprises and organizations in the Ministry of Mining, and also in units outside this ministry.

We are also investigating decisions made by Katowice voivoda concerning the building of over 100 single-family houses from voivodship funds, houses in which some of the managerial cadres, various experts and scientists now live.

As the result of current findings, 17 persons have been removed from managerial posts at our request, and in compliance with existing regulations, the reimbursement of the state has been assured. Several cases have been sent to the prosecutor's office for it to start investigation and to issue indictments against the guilty persons.

As regards the single-family houses that were built from voivodship funds, a decision has been made that they are immediately handed over to the appropriate housing cooperative.

The cooperative has the duty to calculate the real cost of the house built, and on the basis of the existing regulations, to see to it that each of the tenants pays his share.

One should add that in some cases, the accusations were found to be simple slanders, and as the result of the investigations carried out, the people concerned have been completely cleared.

May it please the house, similar phenomena appear, on a lesser or great scale, also in other voivodships.

I feel it is my duty to declare to the house that all the cases connected with the violation of the law will be deeply and systematically investigated and explained by the control apparatus, and the guilty will be indicted.

I did not raise here a wide area of cases concerning persons not employed in socialized places of work, nor in the state administration. These persons, exploiting the favorable circumstances, moved out of their luxurious accommodations and at the same time failed to pay what was due to the state treasury. The appropriate services in the Ministry of Finance are dealing with these cases at the request of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

At the same time, I will add that every honest citizen of the Polish People's Republic, who in compliance with the law has built himself a one-family house or a holiday house with money earned by hard work can live in it peacefully. Our state, while solving difficult housing problems, counts on further, extensive participation of the nation in the construction of one-family houses, and is creating better conditions than before, including credits, exactly for this very purpose.

Now a few words about agriculture, which was the topic of yesterday's debate. In the recent past the state and party leadership, and most of all the whole people, have been really seriously concerned with the catastrophic state of agriculture in Poland. The year 1980 is exceptionally disadvantageous for us. I will not enlarge in my speech on these problems or explain them, because in today's and yesterday's debates the affairs of agriculture were dealt with separately by Minister Klonica. However, the government should make decisions so that the entire national economy will implement properly its commitments vis-a-vis agriculture. What we are doing right now are merely first steps, and we are facing a difficult and for many reasons wearisome road along which we have to be very enduring, very consistent.

Reality is compelling us to make parliament strongly exact the aforementioned commitments, commitments given to industry, and this at the right time, because this is most important. I am saying this, because in the period 1976-79 the average annual growth of the production of tractors and agricultural machines and tools was almost 2 percent lower than in the years 1960-70.

One must add that agriculture did not receive the necessary spares, tires and batteries to maintain the overall technical efficiency of tractors and machines. This has been mentioned very extensively during the discussion.

The main cause of insufficient supplies of tractors, which during the current 5-year period will be about 60,000 short in relation to the plan, is the delayed development and the reconstruction of the tractor industry, beginning in 1975, the reconstruction of the Ursus works, which to the present day has absorbed about Z40 billion, or almost 60 percent of the investment target defined in the technological and economic premises, with a real advancement of the investment by about 55 percent. So far it has not brought the expected effects. This is the truth. The production of the new Ferguson type tractor, which was to reach 4,000 in 1978 and in 1980 55,000, did not exceed during the past 2 and 1/2 years 2,400, produced chiefly on the basis of imported parts. The importance of this investment was mentioned yesterday during the debate on agriculture.

The supply of fertilizers, lime and plant protection chemicals has also been insufficient, as have been additives to feeds and coal. Altogether in the space of the current 5-year period there will be a shortage of about 3.5 million tons of fertilizers in relation to the plan. It is calculated that they could have produced about 15 million tons of grain.

The agricultural investment system gives rise to a particularly large number of reservations. I am speaking here of spending on agricultural production investment projects. This spending, it is true, did increase by about 17 percent over the period 1975-79. However, since 1978 a clearly discernible downward trend could be observed in this spending. The rate of their growth was also low, insufficient as far as requirements are concerned. Let me give you a comparison: The value of fixed production assets in the national economy increased by 41 percent in the 1975-79 period, whereas in agriculture this increase amounted to a mere 8 percent.

For many years the Supreme Chamber of Control told the state and political leadership of the disturbing phenomenon of showing more favorable economic results in statistical reports than the real results attained by enterprises and superior organizations. This phenomenon came to light during control checks of various economic issues.

More recently it was revealed as a result of separate control checks carried out at 323 organizations belonging to 13 ministries. It was stated that more than 72 percent of those organizations compiled their reports on the volume of output and exports, on the progress of investment projects and on management of machines, and on utilization of means of production in industry, construction, agriculture and transport, in an unreliable manner.

Numerous payments of undeserved bonuses and awards, concealment of transgressions committed in the wage fund, as well as distortion of economic relations, which were misleading to the centers which planned for and managed the national economy--these are the negative consequences of falsification of reports.

What were the main reasons why the reports were unreliable? They were: neglecting supervision over the organization of the compilation and circulation of source documents; tendencies toward exaggerating alleged achievements and the fact that even in cases where unreliable reporting did come to light, responsibility was not brought to bear on those on whom it ought to have been.

But, after all, reliable and truthful reporting in statistics and information is the first and essential condition for any process that aims to put things right. Those who seriously approach the issues connected with the renewal of our life must become an example for others to follow. They must show that lies are forbidden in the national economy, as they are forbidden on the frontline. This, too, is our party's goal in renewing our party life.

Discussions of economic improvement devote much space to mistakes in planning and management, regarded as the main cause of misfortunes. This is, without doubt true, but it is not the only cause.

This is because the issue of functional control, which, as is known, is an organic constituent part of management, is a no less important issue. Against the backdrop of the experience gained by the Supreme Chamber of Control over many years, one can state that one of the most important reasons why the economy failed to function correctly is the ineffective, unsystematic, weakening functional control at all levels of management, from a foreman to a minister.

It has been proven that even the best control coming from outside will not be able to replace a daily, current functional control which should constitute the first, the most direct and effective supervision exercised by those entitled to do so ex-officio. It is natural that we should correspondingly demand more from those who have been entrusted with managing other people. This is connected with the necessity of bringing responsibility to bear at all managerial posts. There can be no room here for leniency in the face of incompetence, indolence or for covering up demoralization and dishonesty. The Supreme Chamber of Control states in its research documents that demoralization and dishonesty have corrupted numerous people, including those who have filled what were sometimes very important, leading roles.

Esteemed house, our whole nation, all the institutions and organizations whether social or political in character, are facing the supreme duty of taking an active part in promoting the trend of renewal which should amount, above all, to a consistent removal of all the causes for the present distortions and deformations and to working out solutions--including institutional solutions--which will make the repetition of the current situation impossible. The Supreme Control Chamber will take an active part in this process and, as far as it is in a position to do so, will serve the esteemed Sejm in the best possible manner. [applause]

Esteemed house, may I take this opportunity of speaking in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic to declare on behalf of the General Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, combatants of World War II, that those who, on various fronts, took part in the war, who filled in the pages of the history of our nation with their own blood, struggle and suffering, and for the last 35 years, almost 36 years, have contributed their honest working efforts, are also deeply alarmed by the situation that has arisen.

They believe that the aspirations of the whole nation are such a powerful force that, undoubtedly, commonsense and not a desire to indulge in adventurism, will dictate the further shaping of the path of the development of our country. Among the 560,000 members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy there are members of the party, of the ZSL, SD, those who belong to no parties, as well as organizers of the Solidarity union, members of branch unions--all those just mentioned, along with their supporters and friends, constitute together an enormous force of social and moral nature, which supports all that is closely concerned with our nation, its development and its rich history. This is why, speaking from the rostrum of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, I appeal to all public figures, doctors, architects, town planners, youths, including university students, miners, railwaymen, foundrymen and all working people, that they should not see the need for contacts with former combatants on festive occasions only, but that they should find their roots among them. We wish to exist among other civilized nations as partners in every respect and may the renewal of life which is now continuing in our country, take shape and carry our name as precursors of the renewal of the political and social life and not as organizers of violence and brute force.

It is well known that the crisis we are experiencing in such a sharp form at present does not concern the idea of socialism; no serious person believes that. Socialism is the most humanitarian, the wisest and the most favorable idea to the working people. This is the opinion of our working class, our peasantry and our intelligentsia. Communists and their friends have no reason to do penance, because in the life of our nation it was they who, before the war, during the occupation of our country by the enemy and in the last 36 years of the rebirth of the Polish People's Republic, constituted the first ranks in the struggle against the "Sanacja" Regime and--when Poland ceased to exist as a state--in the struggle against the invaders, and after the country had been liberated--they were the first to take part in the most difficult task of the country's construction. Someone may say that we also know communists who do not deserve trust. Indeed this is true, such men, too, found themselves in the ranks of the party, men who--demoralized--simply became alien and isolated.

In relations to them the party will assume the position they have merited with their posture. It will certainly be just. It will certainly be just and firm as far as the responsibility for committed misdeeds is concerned.

This, however, does not authorize anybody, absolutely none, to offend communists; absolutely no one to offend their friends and allies. The person who dares to do so cannot be treated with leniency. [applause]

May it please the house, as a result of the economic situation, unfortunately, tomorrow will not be better in the home market than today. This is why the people are putting a general question to us: When will it be better? It is a difficult question, a very important one to answer in one sentence, completely so that it may be believed. Every sensible person will reply to this question: It will chiefly depend on ourselves. Nobody will give us something for nothing. Hence, we must work out ourselves new material and moral values. Let us not be carried away, therefore, by uncontrolled emotions, which historically, have never brought us Poles anything good.

Now an active posture in the struggle against all negative appearances is needed. and now as in the past, again in the first ranks beside the communists we will find all the patriots of the country. [strong applause]

'ILLEGAL' DOCUMENTS SEIZED AT SOLIDARITY OFFICE 20 NOVEMBER

LD210038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] As the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports, on the recommendation of the voivodship prosecutor in Warsaw, a search was made yesterday of the duplicating center of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity of the Mazowsze region on [word indistinct] street.

It was discovered that the illegal duplication of secret documents belonging to a state institution was taking place there. The documents were examined. From the statement by the present [word indistinct] chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Mazowsze region, Zbigniew Bujak, the source of the documents which were seized and examined was not known to him.

RAILROAD WORKERS THREATEN 'ALL-OUT STRIKE'

Gdansk Workers' Threat

LD211412 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Gdansk, Gydnia, 21 Nov (PAP)--Railroad workers--members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity--are engaged in yet another protest action. They have proclaimed a token strike which consists of raising flags on buildings and rolling stock and of workers wearing red and white armbands. The protest is against the confusion over pay agreements concluded by the Ministry of Transportation with various trade unions. Each of these agreements is being interpreted differently. The railroad workers have called for an explanation and have threatened an all-out strike.

Wroclaw Workers Protest

LD212316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] A session of the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Railroad Workers has begun in Wroclaw. Protest action has been declared against, as was described, nonobservance by the Ministry of Transportation of the principles of the agreement signed on 31 October.

Beginning of Wroclaw Talks

LD221846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] This afternoon talks began in Wroclaw between the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission of the railroad workers belonging to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and the working group of the Ministry of Transportation. The talks deal with the issue of consistent implementation of the Wroclaw agreement of 29 October and also of establishing principles governing the distribution of the funds earmarked for the pay increases for the railroad workers.

UNION MEMBERS IN SILESIA THREATEN TO STRIKE

NC221546 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov (AFP)--Solidarity Union members occupying a prefecture in the south-western Silesia region have threatened to call a general strike if the government does not send an official commission to hear their claims, union leaders said today.

In a letter today to Communist Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Premier Josef Pinkowski, the union in Bielsko-Biala demanded the ouster of several local party and government officials. They blamed the officials for assigning posts to incompetents or as favors, for selling farm land for non-agricultural purposes, for obstructing independent union activities, and for tolerating financial irregularities, union spokesmen said.

Union leaders said today by telephone that they had received "semi-official" assurances that a government emissary would be sent to the region. The union occupied the town's prefecture yesterday. It is demanding resignations of all members of the party Secretariat in the region and the town (with the exception of the town's first secretary), the town mayor and all his assistants, and the region's prefect and all but one of his assistants. Bielsko-Biela, near the border with Czechoslovakia, is the site of the Fiat-Polski car plants. A separate union revolt in the southern province of Czestochowa ended Wednesday when the government accepted workers' demands to fire the governor and two top officials.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

Arrival 21 Nov

AU211139 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Council of Ministers, this afternoon arrived in Bucharest on a friendly working visit to our country at the invitation of Ilie Verdet, premier of the Romanian Government. On his arrival at Bucharest-Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the flags of the two countries, the guest was met by Comrade Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials. The national anthems of the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. An honor guard presented arms. A group of Pioneers presented flowers to the guest.

The CSSR premier is accompanied on this visit by Josef Simon, deputy premier; Ladislav Gerle, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Jan Strba, deputy chairman of the state planning commission.

Official Talks

AU212010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--Talks started on November 21 between Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The two heads of government informed each other of the economic and social development of Romania and Czechoslovakia, pointing out that the achievements scored in socialist construction in the two countries provided conditions for the further expansion and diversification of cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of activity.

During the talks an important place was held by the analysis of the economic relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia, relations which witness an ever ascending course with every passing year. In that context, highlighted was both sides' interest in intensifying cooperation and specialization in production, especially in metallurgy, in the branches of the machine-building industry, in electrical engineering and electronics, chemistry, power engineering, as well as in other fields of activity which should lead to the progress of the national economies of the two countries. Discussed were also the actions to be undertaken for increasing and expanding goods exchanges.

Dinner Held

AU212011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 21, Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet gave a dinner in honour of Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

In attendance were Romanian and Czechoslovak officials.

In the toasts proposed during the dinner, Ilie Verdet and Lubomir Strougal pointed to the steady development witnessed by the traditional relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, just as the wish to further expand them. Highlighted was also the active contribution the two countries make to the promotion of a policy of collaboration, to the building of security in Europe and throughout the world.

Official Talks End

AU221642 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Talks between Comrades Ilie Verdet and Lubomir Strougal ended in Bucharest today. The two government chiefs examined the development stage of Romanian-CSSR relations and prospects for expanding and diversifying economic, scientific-technical and other areas of common interest. They also examined definite measures aimed at carrying out cooperation ventures and specialization in the metallurgical industry, in the production of certain machines and equipment and computers and in other sectors of the machine-building industry, the chemical industry, agriculture and in the scientific-technical field.

It was agreed that the preparatory proceedings regarding the signing of the 1981 trade protocol in December and the long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 in the first quarter of next year should be finalized.

At the end of the talks, Comrades Ilie Verdet and Lubomir Strougal signed an aide memoire which includes the results of the talks conducted and measures agreed upon by the two government chiefs to constantly develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the CSSR.

Meeting With Ceausescu; Departure

AU221450 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, who paid a friendly working visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government.

The guest extended friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Gustav Husak on his behalf.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, the two sides stressed with particular satisfaction the upward evolution of Romanian-CSSR relations of friendship and cooperation that have been established and are constantly developing on the basis of the important agreements and decisions made by the party-state leaders of Romania and the CSSR.

The sides also expressed their determination to expand cooperation at political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other levels and to expand production sharing and specialization in production and to intensify and diversify trade exchange between the two countries to the benefit of the two peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace and overall progress. They stressed that the successes achieved by Romania and the CSSR in socialist construction afford the further expansion of economic cooperation, especially in metallurgy, machine-building, electrical engineering, electronics, chemistry, energy and in other fields of activity. They also discussed certain matters pertaining to the current international life.

Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, left Bucharest at noon. The Czechoslovak guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister, and by other Romanian officials. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS BUCHAREST MECHANICAL PLANT

AU241303 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, attending the seventh session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation on Wednesday visited the truck enterprise of Brasov and the Mirsa mechanical enterprise in Sibiu County. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The guests were briefed on the achievements of those industrial enterprises, on the fact that their collectives had optimally fulfilled the plan targets, and on their efforts to permanently update and modernize production.

The delegation was also accompanied by Romanian Ambassador to Moscow Traian Dudas, and USSR Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko.

PATAN, USSR'S YAKOVLEV DISCUSS TECHNICO-MATERIAL SUPPLY

AU211322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 21 Deputy Prime Minister Ion Patan, minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets administration, was called on by B.M. Yakovlev, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Technico-Material Supply, under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

During the interview the sides discussed matters related to the development of the collaboration relations between the technico-material supply central bodies of the two countries.

DANUBE HYDROPOWER PLANTS DISCUSSED WITH SFRY OFFICIALS

AU212012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 21, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of mines, oil and geology, received Milojko Veljovic, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Serbian Socialist Republic, chairman for Yugoslavia of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for the Iron Gates.

On the occasion analyzed were concrete questions related to the building of joint hydropower stations on the Danube. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on other actions regarding the development of cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia with a view to carrying into effect the decisions made at top level.

MARINOV MEETS WITH BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER BURTICA

AU221905 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] In the spirit of decisions and understandings concluded during the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, today Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Comrade Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, discussed aspects of deepening and expanding economic and other cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria and of expanding mutual trade exchange.

A protocol was also signed in Bucharest today regarding the exchange of goods and payments between Romania and Bulgaria for 1981. In keeping with that document, Romania will deliver machine-tools, dump trucks and other means of transportation, equipment for the textile industry, tractors and agricultural machines, electronic components, electrical engineering equipment, bearings, steel rolled goods, chemical products, tires, consumer goods and other products to Bulgaria.

In turn, Bulgaria will deliver machine-tools, equipment for hoisting and transporting railway cars for the food industry, electronical components, wood processing machines, bearings, steel rolled goods, various chemical products, light and food industry products to Romania. Compared with this year's trade protocol between the two countries, the 1981 protocol envisages a substantial increase in goods exchanges.

CARANFIL MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN OIL MINISTER

AU211710 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, conducted talks in Bucharest with Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and minister of petroleum. The two sides discussed aspects of economic cooperation and trade exchange between Romania and Egypt and new opportunities to expand cooperation in oil processing, petrochemistry and fertilizers.

BURTICA MEETS WITH THAI DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU212013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 21, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Phairote Jayaphorn, deputy minister of commerce, member of the Cabinet of Thailand, head of his country's delegation to the proceedings of the second session of the Joint Romanian-Thai Commission of Commercial Cooperation.

During the interview highlighted were the results scored so far in commercial exchanges as well as the ways of further increasing and diversifying them. At the same time, emphasized were the possibilities of economic cooperation between the two countries.

At the end of the proceedings of the second session of the joint commission a document was covenanted, signed by Nicu Constantin, deputy minister of machine-building industry, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Phairote Jayaphorn which stipulates measures regarding commercial exchanges and economic cooperation in 1981 in machine-building, the chemical and petrochemical industry, as well as in the food industry.

DOBRIN MEETS WITH MAURITANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU222030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Nov (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, led by Lt Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, minister responsible for permanence at the Military Committee of National Salvation, minister of information, [titles as received] are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

On November 22 the delegation called at the headquarters of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council where they conducted talks with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council.

On the occasion, information was exchanged and the wish was expressed to further work for the expansion and deepening of the cooperation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS WITH ITALY--Giuseppe Bartolomei, Italian minister of agriculture and forestry, has received Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry. They discussed matters pertaining to further developing Romanian-Italian relations in the agricultural field. The Romanian minister also had talks with Gaetano Stammati, chairman of the International Academy of Horticulture. They discussed aspects of promoting scientific cooperation between academies and men of science. Ion Margineanu, Romanian ambassador to Italy, was also present at the talks. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 80 p 6 AU]

WOJTASZEK, POLISH SEJM DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Dinner Held

LD191212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Poland attach great importance to positive results at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Madrid meeting. Both countries state the conviction that the meeting can and must further stimulate all-European detente and its universality.

The above was set out by Assembly of Yugoslavia Vice-President Rudi Kolak and Polish Sejm delegation head, member of Sejm and Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Emil Wojtaszek in their toasts at a dinner here yesterday evening.

The Polish Sejm delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Kolak stressed that Yugoslav-Polish relations have for quite some time been characterized by steady progress and a high degree of mutual trust, understanding and acknowledgement. The above assessment was also stated by Wojtaszek who underlined that Yugoslav-Polish relations are increasingly expanding and gaining in comprehensiveness. The Polish parliamentary delegation head particularly urged more intensive cooperation between the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Polish Sejm.

Kolak and Wojtaszek devoted particular attention to Yugoslav-Polish economic cooperation. Kolak expressed the conviction that economic cooperation between the two countries will, despite the well-known passing difficulties in economic trends, resist tendencies of being narrowed down and further act as a factor of stabilization and growth of trade.

Wojtaszek noted great possibilities for further developing various forms of industrial cooperation and specialization in economic relations between the two countries and in this way significantly contributing to improving the efficacy of economic activity in the two countries. He also pointed up possibilities for increasing scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and cooperation in the field of information and tourism.

Meeting With Grlickov

LD211332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Emil Wojtaszek, deputy member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the head of a delegation of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

During their meeting they exchanged information on activities and topical tasks of the LCY and the PZPR in the internal sphere. Aleksandar Grlickov briefed the visitor on political developments in our country, the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and the LCY's activity in settling economic problems and realizing economic stabilization. Emil Wojtaszek spoke about the current developments in Poland, the PZPR's activity aimed at settling the present problems and the further socioeconomic and political development of the country.

Grlickov expressed the conviction that the PZPR, the Polish working class and the people will successfully overcome their problems. He voiced the LCY's support for the Polish party's orientation toward using political means in searching for and finding solutions to questions facing Polish society.

Their conversation also dwelt on some questions of the communist and workers movement and on relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and other parties. Grlickov and Wojtaszek noted that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR are developing successfully. They expressed readiness to further promote and enrich this cooperation.

Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Rudi Kolak, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Viktor Kinecki, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland in the SFRY, and other personalities also took part in the conversation at the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD211850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received a Polish Sejm delegation headed by Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Emil Wojtaszek. In the ensuing cordial talk, the two sides exchanged views on the successful development of the traditionally friendly Yugoslav-Polish relations and expressed readiness for their further all-round promotion. Vrhovec and Wojtaszek also discussed the most important international problems, especially questions of European security and cooperation and the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, whose constructive course and successful outcome are advocated by both countries.

Return to Warsaw

LD221006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland, which has spent the last week on an official and friendly visit to our country, left Belgrade for Warsaw today by a JAT flight. The delegation, which had been on a return visit, was headed by Emil Wojtaszek, Sejm deputy, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and candidate member of the Politburo.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR MEETS WITH KOLISEVSKI

LD211614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of defense, in the Palace of the Federation today. General Dzur is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

During a cordial and friendly conversation they positively assessed the development of bilateral relations between the SFRY and Czechoslovakia and pointed out that favorable possibilities exist for the further promotion of cooperation in various fields. A number of topical questions of international relations were also discussed during the meeting.

Defense Minister Dzur conveyed greetings from Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, to the SFRY Presidency. His greetings were reciprocated by Lazar Kolisevski on behalf of the Presidency.

The talks were also attended by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Oldrich Pavlovsky, CSSR ambassador to Yugoslavia; A. Brabec, head of the Main Political Administration in the CSSR Ministry of Defense and others.

Ends Visit

LD211428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--The Czechoslovak minister of national defense, General of the Army Martin Dzur, left Yugoslavia today at the close of a five-day official visit as guest of the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic.

[Words indistinct] of his visit, Gen Dzur was received here by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. In the ensuing talk the development of bilateral relations between the two countries was evaluated in the [words indistinct] and attention was drawn to favorable possibilities for a further promotion of cooperation in various fields. [Words indistinct] in the field of international relations were also discussed.

DENDA VIEWS FUTURE WEST EUROPEAN-U.S. RELATIONS

AU220935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Chancellor Schmidt went to Washington playing a double role--as an interpreter of West European views on cooperation and relations with in NATO following the change in the White House and as a scout of West European expectations about the future moves of the new U.S. administration--our commentator Milorad Denda says and adds:

For the time being insufficient details are available to judge which of these two missions Chancellor Schmidt left Washington more satisfied with after his talks with current U.S. President Carter and with new chief of the White House, Reagan. As far as the first mission is concerned, prior to traveling across the Atlantic Schmidt carried out, precisely because of this trip, consultations with Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and Margaret Thatcher in Bonn. The motivation for these talks was clear: How to coordinate West European plans and wishes, which have found more expression lately, for this side of the Atlantic's Western alliance to play a more independent role in world affairs with any possible Washington intentions and indications that the new administration will use different approaches in foreign policy, primarily in its relations with the leader of the other bloc.

The intentions of the European part of the Western alliance to make more independent decisions on serious world problems, such as detente, disarmament and the threatening crises in the Middle East--from where Western Europe obtains most of its liquid fuel--result from the realization that Western European interests, as this has been manifested on several occasions, cannot be identical with Washington's.

The global, stretegic determiner of these relations remains unchanged--a reliance of the strongest power's nuclear potential and the respect for the obligations resulting from this. However, what Western Europe fears is that once Reagan comes to power--in the circumstances of the indicated American-Soviet bilateralism, a bilateralism similar to that existing in the preceding Republican administration--the communications between Moscow and Washington could bypass the West European allies and the latter could face a situation in which they would be drawn into decisions in which they did not participate.

Under the conditions of a pronounced bloc reformation and divisions and a strengthening of the bloc discipline that may follow, the maneuvering room for the initiatives of the West European allies in the field of a broader detente and steps to reduce Europe's burden of armament or--in what interest is shown on both sides of Europe--to expand economic relations and transactions is being reduced.

For this reason it remains to be seen to what extent Schmidt's visit to Washington contributed to clearer perceptions of how the Atlantic alliance relations will develop in the future--under the conditions of partnership with a smack of subordination or in Western Europe efforts to preserve a somewhat independent activity in the necessary adaption to Washington's new policy.

UN PASSES 'TEST OF MATURITY' ON AFGHANISTAN VOTE

LD211858 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] With 111 votes for, 22 against and 12 abstentions, the UN General Assembly has adopted the resolution formulated by 40 Islamic and nonaligned countries on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. This resolution, as the resolution on the same issue adopted at the sixth extraordinary session of the General Assembly, which was at the same time its greatest value, confirms the right of the Afghan people to decide on their own fate without outside interference. The second characteristic of the General Assembly's decision is the fact that the resolution, which calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, does not mention any single country. However, the resolution loses none of its significance by this.

Those proposing the resolution--40 Islamic and nonaligned countries--as well as those who voted for it, above all wanted to help to solve the Afghanistan problem in accordance with the UN Charter without thereby irritating anyone who thinks differently, even the country whose troops have been in Afghanistan for a year. Of course, one should not foster the illusion that anything meaningful will change in the attitude of those who voted against the resolution on Afghanistan, for the Soviet Union--together with the East European countries, except for Romania, which did not even vote--did everything it could to prevent the vote on the resolution advocating withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. Of course, this does not mean that the votes of the 111 can be lightly ignored, although it should be admitted that the fate of the resolution which has been adopted depends on one country alone. The world, then, is left with the hope that the Soviet Union will accept the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan as the only solution in the near future in the interests of both its own and of world peace.

When the 40 Islamic and nonaligned countries proposed the draft resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan it was difficult to predict the outcome of a vote in the General Assembly. There were quite a few who believed, in view of the complexity of the international situation, that the UN General Assembly would not have enough strength to occupy itself with the Afghanistan question so seriously. Even now, after the well-known outcome of the vote, some will wonder how this could happen. The reply, however, is very simple if one bears in mind that the majority of countries which voted for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan belong to the nonaligned movement and are small countries, so that their fear of a repetition of the Afghanistan phenomenon is quite justified.

The vote in favor of a withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan is at the same time a vote against any use of force and against any policy which justifies the use of force. Apart from a number of countries voting for the resolution on Afghanistan--that is, for the withdrawal of troops from that country--doing so for other reasons, that is, for bloc reasons, some countries that voted against the resolution did so for the same reasons, there remains the irrefutable fact that the United Nations has once again passed a test of maturity. Among the countries which abstained from voting some explained that the existing situation should be accepted.

However there are some whose abstention is not easy to explain, since in the past they themselves were the victims of foreign intervention. This is simply a demonstration that bloc rivalries in some instances also affect the behavior of countries which do not belong to either bloc. On the other hand, there is also evidence that everyone--regardless of the way they voted--did so according to their own consciences. It is encouraging that in this specific instance there were far more of those whose consciences did not waver.

PRC TRADE UNION LEADER NI ZHIFU ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD240020 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] a delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, led by its chairman and member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo Ni Zhifu, arrived in Belgrade this evening on a return visit. During the visit, which is to last several days, the delegation will have talks with CTUY President Miran Potrc and tour a number of work organizations in our country.

KING BIRENDRA, NEPALESE DELEGATION PAY VISIT

Talks With Mijatovic

LD222300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--The current international situation, in particular the forthcoming activities of the nonaligned movement, and Yugoslav-Nepalese bilateral relations are, according to reports, the main subjects of the Yugoslav-Nepalese talks which started this evening in the White Palace.

Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and his entourage drove to the White Palace at about 1730, where they were met by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. There immediately began, in a very frank and cordial atmosphere, the political talks, in which the following are taking part: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Milivoje Maksic, adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency for foreign political questions; and Dusan Grubor, head of the department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and on the Nepalese side: K.B. Shahi, minister of foreign affairs; Upendra Bahadur Basnyat, Nepalese ambassador to the SFRY; Shiran Thapa, joint press secretary for King Birendra; and Jagadish S.J.B. Rana, secretary of foreign affairs.

Report on Talks

LD222316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 22 Nov 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic and his guest, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal assessed here in [words indistinct] today that it is necessary better to channel the activity of non-aligned countries towards concrete and effective solutions to acute problems in international political and economic relations. Mijatovic and King Birendra discussed a number of aspects of the disturbing crises in the Near and Middle East and in central and Southeast Asia.

Particular emphasis was placed on the importance of strict respect for sovereignty and non-interference for the preservation of peace and the consolidation of the independence of peoples. The need was also underlined for the non-aligned to implement and respect the principles of non-alignment both in their mutual relations and in relations with other countries.

Disputes, it was underlined, must not be solved and cannot be solved by means of force but instead and solely through negotiations.

Mijatovic and Birendra agreed that the policy and movement on non-alignment, despite the difficulties encountered, have become a recognized factor in international relations. The prestige and role of the policy and movement of non-alignment are affirmed in many instances, particularly where bloc interests are manifested and also in the United Nations efforts for opening the way for strengthening detente and in the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order.

Special accent was placed on the need for insistence on the universality of the non-aligned movement.

Views were exchanged also on questions connected with the non-aligned ministerial meeting in New Delhi next year in which context the need was underlined for as broad and thorough preparations as possible for the meeting.

The mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of cooperation between the two countries but the need was noted for a faster and broader development of bilateral relations.

It was agreed that a number of questions raised today be discussed tomorrow in greater detail by the two countries' foreign ministers, Vrhovec and K.B. Shahi.

After the talk, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mijatovic offered a dinner in honour of King Birendra of Nepal. In the toasts exchanged, the high level of concurrence of the two countries' stands and aspirations in the implementation of the principles and attainment of the objectives on non-alignment was underlined.

Vrhovec-Shahi Talks

LD231614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG)--Talks were held today at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and K.B. Shahi, Nepalese minister of foreign affairs, and their associates.

In a cordial atmosphere views were exchanged on the relations and cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries and on international issues of mutual interest.

The two ministers stressed with satisfaction the favorable development of the traditionally good relations and cooperation between the two countries, based on the original principles of nonaligned policy. They stressed the readiness of their governments to continue to make efforts for the development of the broadest possible cooperation, in particular in the economic and scientific-technical sphere.

In discussing current international problems, the main attention was focused on the situation and crises situations in Asia.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi presented the attitudes on the need to resolve these crises by peaceful means through negotiations and along with the consistent application of the principles of the UN Charter and nonaligned policy. In this context, particular stress was laid on the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonintervention and the right of all people to decide their future for themselves. Such solutions also imply the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the right of people to decide for themselves their internal order and developing and insuring the independence and nonaligned policy of those countries.

The exchange of views confirmed the identity or closeness of approaches and assessments of the international situation and of individual problems precisely because the two parties are guided by the principles of the nonaligned policy.

Particular attention was paid to the state of the nonaligned movement, the activity of nonaligned countries and the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi at the beginning of February 1981. The two ministers expressed the conviction that this very significant meeting would be successful, that it would continue to exert an influence on the further consolidation of solidarity and ability to act of nonaligned countries and that in this way it would contribute to the correct resolving of significant international problems. They stressed the readiness of the two countries to contribute actively to the success of the ministerial conference.

The Nepalese side presented detailed information about the proposal to proclaim Nepal a zone of peace. The Yugoslav side believes this proposal to be in full accord with the principles of the nonaligned policy, and that it will contribute to the consolidation of peace and development in Nepal as well as to peace, cooperation and stability of all countries of that region and as such it, therefore, backs it. K.B. Shahi, the minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Nepal, invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, to visit Nepal. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DRAGOSAVAC WRITES ON STRENGTHENING ROLE OF WORKERS CLASS

AU210825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 80 p 4

[First installment of article, "excerpted from a more extensive work," by Dr Dusan Dragosavac: "In Connection With Certain Theories of 'Social Stratification:' It Is Essential To Strengthen the Role of the Workers Class"]

[Excerpts] The contemporary social sciences provide various analyses of and views on the social structure of society, the class structure and the role of classes in society. Bourgeois sociology has developed the theory of "stratification". That theory is essentially based on secondary phenomena. In the developed capitalist countries the theory places the main emphasis on social strata instead of on class analyses of society. The theory has its followers also in our country. It is not only an unoriginal and epigonic imitation of foreign models, but also an ideological expression of various remnants of the old society and, in this connection, of certain secondary phenomena that exist in our society and that provide a basis for the existence of that theory in our country.

...The transformation of state ownership into social ownership, and the transition from state management to the workers' and social self-management; that is, the development of that process, is neither easy nor short. In this connection there have been and still are many ideological and theoretical disagreements and doubts in the communist movement, including in our country, both because of the material and social level of development and because of a certain lack of understanding with in the communist party or the LCY, and especially within the state structure.

Of course, social ownership and social self-management in Yugoslavia are not perfect, pure and complete. Various elements of state ownership relations will exist in the social sector. The state control over important social resources and the ties between the state and the technocratic structures in the economy, banking and trade hinder the revolutionary processes. In the same way there are also group ownership and even capitalist elements that appear not only as remnants of the old relations but also as elements that have a potential for reproducing themselves through their links with external forces hostile to socialism. However, strong and dominant socialist elements of the Yugoslav society have developed and continue to develop despite all these imperfections and shortcomings in the development of social ownership of the means of production and of the workers' and social self-management.

In this connection, the aware socialist foces must not forget that in our society there are still various property elements and, accordingly, also various class elements and contradictions, and even elements of class struggle, which are weakening with the development of socialism in direct proportion to the acceleration of the process of disappearance of classes as a result of self-managing socialist social relations.

The fact that our socialist society is still "imperfect," that is, that it is still in the process of development, places emphasis on the role of the subjective social forces headed by the League of Communists and their conscious and organized struggle against various shortcomings and deformations in our society. The theories of perfect "models" of socialism and their promoters, who are always "discovering" and seeing in our society only foreign elements and exclusively antisocialist phenomena, which certainly exist in it, can be of no great assistance in that struggle.

Since contemporary socialism in general, including Yugoslav socialism, is not perfect, it is not difficult to uncover within it various nonsocialist elements, and therefore also different interests and contradictions that are not only self-managing but also class interests and contradictions. The mere statement of that fact can be of little use if it is not accompanied by a simultaneous determination of the means and forms of social action strengthening the socialist and self-managing elements.

What is essential in this connection is to develop self-management and strengthen the social role of the workers class and the working people, and the power of the self-managing, organized and associated direct producers and working people. The organizational and social actions to further develop the social ownership and integrate the society as a whole are of decisive importance.

Accordingly, the most essential thing is to perceive and organizationally promote what is new, just as it is also essential to perceive what is old that still continues to survive, and to be prepared to restrict, suppress and overcome what is old. The Marxist approach makes it possible to perceive the reproduction of elements of the old society, and to remember that a successful struggle against what is old is possible only if our socialist political system continues to be successfully developed as a system of power of the workers class and as a system of rule of the associated working people. If these elements are not correctly perceived and located, it is easy to fall prey to the ultraleftist radicalism, the most pronounced examples of which have been Stalinism, the Chinese "Cultural Revolution" and other similar phenomena, or to fail to see the difference between capitalism and socialism and between statism and self-management.

If certain definite primary phenomena are not perceived, it is easy to fall into the trap of confusing the sociopolitical systems on the basis of separate secondary phenomena. That is the case, for instance, with the well-known theory of convergence of capitalism and socialism. Even when they perceive many correct and separately considered facts, the promoters of these concepts are unable to perceive the essence. [paragraph continues]

They fail to see the forest for the trees and frequently objectively promote even anti-communist positions, losing every socialist perspective, although they may formally be members of one or another communist organization.

As is known, contemporary socialism represents the society of a transitional period, and thus it is not at all difficult to find within it various vestiges of the past and various negative phenomena. But, contrary to the petit bourgeoisie, petit bourgeois ideologists, anarchists and other similar "critics," the Marxist social critique--in settling accounts with the negative phenomena in socialist society--proceeds from the basic motive forces of social development, points out the forms and means for the successful struggle of organized working masses, and opens up prospects for the socialist forces by mobilizing them in the struggle against everything negative that hinders the progress of socialism.

Rejection of 'Stratification Theory'

AU210845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 80 p 10

[Second and last installment of article--"excerpted from a more extensive work"--by Dr Dusan Dragosavac: "In Connection With Certain Theories of 'Social Stratification:' Assertion of the Historical Interest of the Workers Class"]

[Excerpts] It is normal for all sociopolitical and economic problems to be discussed in our society. We have always promoted and encouraged such discussions. Now, too, intensive discussions are being held about economic problems and especially those among them which have become a worldwide phenomenon, as is the case with inflation. Serious economists do not pretend to have any simple solutions for the complicated contemporary economic problems. They approach these problems seriously. But there are also those--although their numbers are small--who claim to possess ready-made solutions for inflation.

In the most recent period some individuals have also criticized our positions--formulated by the Constitution--on past labor and on the management of income and the surplus labor by the associated working people and so forth. Proceeding from our present difficulties and mainly from secondary phenomena, on this basis they question our basic socialist orientations. Our program position and constitutional principle on past labor are designed to enable the workers class and associated labor, through that constitutional institution, to control the expanded reproduction and to abolish the alienation of past labor, as capital, from the living, current labor of workers.

The integration of production, work and administrative functions is essential in socialism. In capitalism as well as in state socialism, the relations among people mainly manifest themselves as relations between holders of things. The owners of past labor are masters of living labor. Past labor is alienated from workers both in capitalism and state socialism, although this alienation is different in each of them.

Socialism or, more precisely, our program documents insist that past labor or social capital must be at the disposal of associated workers on the basis of social ownership of the means of production, because self-management, as social and production relationship, is an expression of the social nature of the means of production.

The social income managed by the associated working people implies that middlemen must be eliminated and that separation of the labor and administrative functions must be overcome. Of course, this system is still in the process of development and it is not difficult to discover within it remnants of the old system, various actions of middlemen and even some elements of exploitation. The realization of the principle of past work and of socialization of accumulation, the overcoming of incomes that are not based on work, and the integration of past and living labor represent a practical realization of the ancient slogan of the workers' movement: "factories to workers."

The petite bourgeoisie is confused by the individual difficulties and problems of contemporary society, and especially contemporary socialist society. But, contrary to that, Marxist thinking realistically appraises what the contemporary period represents in the development of socialism, what is new and progressive in the development of socialist society and what the remnants of the past, that can be successfully overcome only by the development of socialism, are and mean.

In our society, under contemporary conditions, it is constantly necessary to bear in mind and correctly perceive the class structure of our society, and on this basis to continue to develop the worker-class orientation, influence the essence of the class struggle and develop the social production forces and socialist production relations primarily where the classes are formed and where they exist; that is, in production, in social work and, on the whole, wherever production relations are developed. It is only on the basis of this theory and practice that it is possible to more successfully perceive such other phenomena of secondary importance as the problems of property, personal work, way of life, personal consumption and so forth. The latter is of special importance and value with regard to social differences which, if they are neglected, have a negative effect on the situation in the society. But if all that is considered separately from the main social currents, the dominant production relations and the real distribution of class and social forces, then a position is reached which reflects a helplessness in solving social problems. But these problems cannot be solved by the theory of stratification which originated in developed capitalism with a definite capitalist foundation and with the aim to blunt the sharpness of the class struggle of the workers class and working masses for the revolutionary and democratic change of the class foundations of that society.

Under the conditions of Yugoslav socialism, that theory essentially passes over the existing elements of class contradictions and the role of the workers class in overcoming these contradictions. The individual muddle-headed petit bourgeois people see a threat to themselves in the width of the workers' and social self-management in Yugoslavia, and they are confused by the growth of political, scientific and other cadres from among the ranks of the workers class and other working environments.

As to various shortcomings existing in our society, the promoters of the stratification theory are unable to separate what is of main importance from what is of secondary importance. They are troubled by the build-up of the League of Communists, and therefore they see insurmountable problems and difficulties in the efforts of the League of Communists to develop social institutions and make them efficient, and to make workers and working people the main subjective factors. Essentially, they see exclusively the forces opposing socialism and fail to see the strong socialist forces. They fail to perceive what is of main and primary importance in socialism even as regards property and production relations, because they fail to see and recognize the main social force of socialism, the workers class and associated working people. Making their conclusions on the basis of our difficulties and shortcomings, they propose to replace the historical role of the workers class and the working people and their actions with some kind of elite. Failing to perceive what is of main importance, they also cannot be successful in the struggle against various secondary negative phenomena and against the remnants of the old system and their reproduction in the new society.

MACEDONIAN PARTY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLANNING

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[Text] Skopje, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--At a session held today with Angel Cemerski in the chair, the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium considered the ideo-political tasks of the Macedonian League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in planning and realizing the country's socioeconomic life in the 1981-85 period. Within the same framework the session also examined a number of topical questions concerning the coordination of solutions aimed at the more rapid development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.